THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

BOTH SIDES ENCOURAGED BY THE SUFFRAGE DEFEAT

MR. KIPLING'S CELEBRATED DISCOVERY that the East is not West and the West is not East is being quoted again by observant editors to account for the tremendous Eastern defeat of the suffrage reform, so popular in the West. First New Jersey, then New York, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania reject by sweeping majorities the proposal to extend the franchise to women. Is the defeat final, or only a check in woman's triumphal advance upon the ballot-box? Does the "No" of the Eastern men really mean "Yes"? Both sides call it a victory. "The case may be regarded as closed, for the present generation of voters at least," the Brooklyn *Citizen* declared the morning after last week's election. Adverse majorities of 186,000 in New York, 132,000 in Massachusetts, and 60,000 in Pennsylvania "indicate plainly" to the Rochester *Herald* that the cause "is going, not coming." But a far greater number of papers look at these figures from a different angle. The New York *Morning Telegraph* notes that "in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, more than a million voters went on record as favoring the reform. In this State nearly half a million so exprest themselves with their ballots; in this city nearly a quarter of a million." This result *The Telegraph* deliberately calls a victory for equal suffrage, a victory "striking and gratifying, if not complete." And in the conservative and unemotional New York *Sun* we read: "As in New Jersey a fortnight ago, the total of the male vote polled for equal rights for the other sex is impressive enough to remove this perennial campaign from the category of crank causes and fantastic ideas and to place it definitely among those political movements which fail under temporary conditions by percentages that signify postponement rather than burial." The leaders in the suffrage ranks, exhibiting a "courage and confidence" which prove to the New York *World* "their capacity for political affairs," refuse to accept the adverse vote in last week's elections as a defeat. "We've lost a few spangles, but we're still in the ring," says Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, who was a conspicuous figure in the great suffrage parade on Fifth Avenue on October 23. "When a movement is strong enough to poll half a million votes, it can never be stopt," is Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt's comment on the result in New York; "we are sure to win next time." "Last Tuesday was a great day in New York State," declares Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who presided at the great Cooper Union mass-meeting held on Thursday of election week, where suffragists enthusiastically pledged $100,000 to continue the campaign in the State and nation. Mrs. Norman DeR. Whitehouse told a New York *Tribune* reporter on election-night:

SUFFRAGE RESULTS IN THIS YEAR'S ELECTIONS

State	Majority For	Majority Against
New Jersey	......	51,273
New York	......	186,000
Massachusetts	......	132,000
Pennsylvania	......	60,000

PRESENT SUFFRAGE STATES

State	Year
Arizona	1912
California	1911
Colorado	1893
Idaho	1896
Illinois	1913
Kansas	1912
Montana	1914
Nevada	1914
Oregon	1912
Utah	1896
Washington	1910
Wyoming	1869

OTHER STATES WHICH HAVE REJECTED SUFFRAGE BY POPULAR VOTE

State	Year	Majority Against
Michigan	1912	760
Michigan	1913	96,144
Missouri	1914	140,206
Nebraska	1914	10,104
North Dakota	1914	9,179
Ohio	1912	87,455
Ohio	1914	182,905
South Dakota	1914	11,914
Wisconsin	1912	91,478

THE WOMAN-SUFFRAGE SITUATION AT A GLANCE.

> "Woman suffrage from now on is a political issue. It will never be a joke again. It takes one campaign to wake up the people of a State to the fact that suffrage is a part of progress, not the fad of a few women. New York has waked up for good. From now on our progress will be a clean sweep to victory."

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, said in New York:

> "Even if the suffrage amendment has been defeated in this State, we have won a victory and the antis have lost. For we have won this large number of votes and lost nothing, whereas our opponents have won nothing and lost all the votes that we have received."

To Massachusetts, where the election returns showed the most

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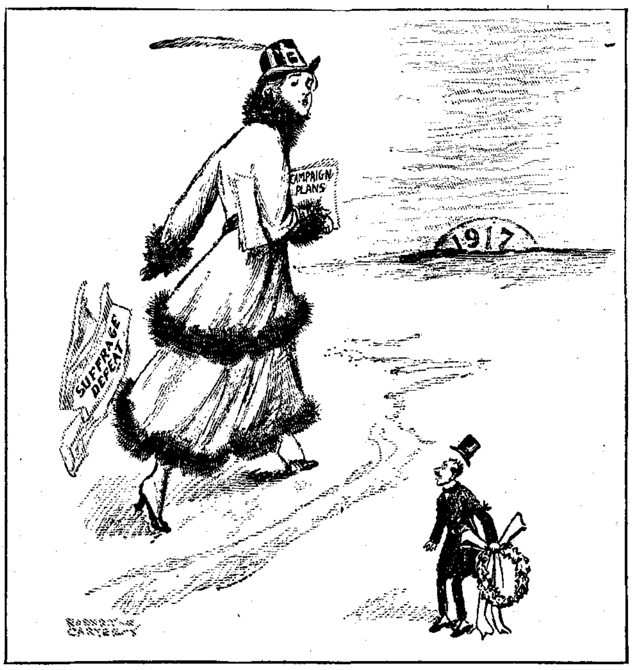
emphatic rebuff for the suffrage cause, Dr. Shaw paid her respects as follows:

> "Ancestral trees are hard to move. They must be cut down to lumber before the population can move ahead. I preached at Cape Cod for eight years and found that any human being with intelligence and progressive ideas made haste to leave that State and move to the West. Only old fogies and persons without enterprise remain in Massachusetts. It was hardly expected that their vote would carry woman suffrage."

Suffrage was defeated in Pennsylvania by only 60,000 votes, in a total of 700,000—"the Liberty Bell almost rang," to quote one newspaper phrase. "Blocked, but not beaten," was the slogan at a jubilant Philadelphia suffrage meeting. Here Dr. Shaw's message was:

> "We have not lost. No man who fights for the wrong can ever be victorious, no matter how successful he may seem. Every vote given for suffrage was a victory for our cause. The amendment was beaten in Pennsylvania and other States because men who would resent any attempt of a king to rule over them lie prostrate and allow political bosses to march over their bodies. In New York we only need to get one more vote in nine to achieve victory, and we are going after that ninth man."



NO SYMPATHY NEEDED!

—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.

"From our standpoint," declared Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association—

> "The fight has been well worth while. We have shown conclusively that there is no apathy on the subject in Pennsylvania, and that in at least thirty counties in the State—the thirty we carried—the majority of the men believe in political justice for woman. We thank these men for their splendid support, and we ask them to continue this support when the amendment comes up again in 1920. Our campaign for the next amendment is already under way. Our organization will be developed and strengthened."

Western suffrage opinion of the Eastern setback is thus voiced by Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCullough, of Chicago:

> "In the large cities of the East, like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, there are forces of evil to combat far in excess of what we meet in the West, both as to their number and the perfection of their organizations. There was compact underground opposition to us in all three States, and this was based on the belief of vice-barons that with equal suffrage would come an end of their rule. We shall win in 1920."

The antisuffragists, too, are naturally delighted over the defeat of the suffrage amendment in the great Eastern States. "The women have won," is the way Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, president of the New York State Association, put it in the New York *World*, and she called attention to the "significant fact that the thousands of voters who did not go to the polls represent either opposed or indifferent votes," while "the vote for suffrage is the full strength for suffrage." Like the suffragists, the activities of the "antis" "will not cease with this victory." They intend, according to their leaders, to carry on the fight against a proposed suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution and to defeat the coming suffrage campaigns in Iowa, West Virginia, and South Dakota. As the New York *Tribune* quotes Miss Chittenden:

> "We have absolute confidence in the majority of the women back of us, and we intend to strengthen our State organization. The antisuffragists have seen the growing recognition of the antisuffrage [movement] through the country, and the result of this election will strengthen that recognition.
>
> "No longer can people say that the antis are a few women who do not want the vote. It is a movement which the politicians are going to recognize from now on.
>
> "I do not believe that any President or Governor will come out for suffrage after this."

The defeat of woman suffrage appeals to Mr. Everett P. Wheeler, a conspicuous opponent of the reform, as "more for the interests of the women than the men." He feels "that women are essential for the good of the commonwealth, but they have enough to do without having to assume the burden of politics." It all proves, in the mind of Mr. James Brett Stokes, also quoted in *The Tribune*, "that the great, thinking Eastern States are not ready to join in a movement started by the Mormon Church to increase its power, and backed by Socialists and I. W. W.'s, plus the strong indorsement of Harry Thaw."

Several antisuffrage papers, like the Rochester *Post Express* and the New York State dailies quoted in our opening paragraph, emphasize the finality of the suffrage defeat. But the New York *Times*, after celebrating the "momentous victory of conservatism," confesses in its editorial columns the day after that "the decision is yet to come," that "in spite of the mighty majorities against them, the suffragists have just reason for encouragement in the size of their vote." With this admission from *The Times* it was to be expected that the New York newspapers favoring suffrage—and that means all but two or three—would look upon the result as being far from a defeat for the movement. "Delayed, but not defeated," is *The World's* phrase. "Only postponed," is *The Evening Journal's*. If the election proved anything, declares the Socialist *Call*, "it was that women WILL get the ballot." The fight, avers *The Press*, "will go on; it will win." Woman suffrage has "lost its first battle" in the East, but that battle, according to *The Tribune*, "will be regarded as a beginning, not an end; a promise, not a cause for depression or despair." If after this any party in New York City or State should openly declare its opposition to woman suffrage, there would, in *The Morning Telegraph's* opinion, "be hardly a grease-spot left of it at the close of the polls." To enlist the support of an army of 500,000 men in New York in the first campaign is a political miracle which "foreshadows in the not distant future an easy triumph," we read in *The Globe*, which adds: "It is not difficult to see in the returns that a majority of the men who consider public questions from the standpoint of the general interest are in favor of equal suffrage." "The suffrage revolution has begun, and will not turn backward," confidently asserts *The American*. *The Evening Post* takes exactly the same stand, and says in part:

> "This short campaign of education has accomplished marvels, when one scans the forces opposed—the naturally timid and conservative, the foreign vote, everybody who fears that woman suffrage means prohibition, the hostile or indifferent politicians. What could be more illuminating than 'Tom' Foley's remark on behalf of Tammany: 'We have saved the women, poor devils, from themselves'? It is an immortal sentence, one to be quoted by the suffragists till the battle is won."

In Pennsylvania the suffragists came even nearer to winning the vote than in New York, and the temporary nature of the defeat is emphasized by papers like the Pittsburg *Dispatch* and Philadelphia *Record, Press, Evening Telegraph,* and *Evening Ledger.* Equal suffrage, says *The Press,* "prevails in all the newer States. It will come to the older States in time. It is only just that it should do so, and, being just and right, equal suffrage can not permanently be denied."

In Massachusetts the Boston *Herald* and *Christian Science Monitor* see no reason why the suffragists should be discouraged. As the Boston *Journal* remarks, "events will educate the opponents of suffrage, and advertising will educate the mugwumps." Nothing, declares the Springfield *Republican,* can prevent the success of the suffragists in the end, "unless democracy is doomed to failure."

In New Jersey and in Pennsylvania, the suffrage question can not be brought before the voters again inside of five years. In New York State it may be possible to secure another vote on the question in two years, and in Massachusetts, the Springfield *Union* notes, "according to our constitutional provision, the suffrage question must go over until next year."

While the leaders of the various State organizations are zealously laying plans for new campaigns, other suffrage workers are turning their eyes toward Washington and determining to concentrate their efforts on securing an equal-suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. As Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch indignantly asserted the day after the election, she will "never again make an appeal to an individual voter." "We can't follow up an individual voter," she explained, "but we can one in a legislative body." And Miss Alice Paul, of the Congressional Union, an organization formed to win the vote by constitutional amendment, is thus quoted in a New York *Tribune* dispatch from Washington:

> "Women are now beginning to feel that the State referendum campaigns in which the question of women's political freedom is left in the hands of the most ignorant men voters in the State are too wasteful and indirect to be much longer continued. They are turning to the national Government, asking enfranchisement by the United States Congress."

Such a course, say several interested editors, would be "unwise and futile." The Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* reminds suffrage leaders that they "are flying in the face of the judgment of President Wilson, Mr. Bryan, and other distinguished converts to the cause." The friendly New York *World* argues strongly against an attempt to win Congress. And Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt thus takes issue with Mrs. Blatch and those women who object to "speaking on a soap-box":

PHILADELPHIA'S NEW MAYOR,

Thomas B. Smith, candidate of the Republican city "machine," defeated the reform candidate, George D. Porter, by a plurality of 75,000 votes.

> "You must do it. The man on the street is the sovereign of this State. You are his subjects. Unless you have his backing you can not appeal to legislative bodies which he creates."

MACHINE VICTORIES IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

WHEN TWO GREAT EASTERN CITIES on the same day vote back into power the political "machines" which have cost their reform elements so much time and effort to oust, the fact is of more than local interest. What are the reasons, people outside of New York and Pennsylvania are asking, for Tammany's victories at the polls last week, and for Philadelphia's election of the Republican organization's candidate for mayor after four years of Rudolph Blankenburg's much-advertised reform administration? In the case of New York, "Boss" Charles F. Murphy assures us, the election of Judge Edward Swann and ex-Speaker Alfred E. Smith as District Attorney and Sheriff, and the return of a Tammany Board of Aldermen, mean "a triumph of adherence to principles over the forces of sham, hypocrisy, and misrepresentation." The result denotes, the leader of Tammany Hall further explains, that "the people can not always be deceived by the old campaign trick of raising the time-worn Tammany bugaboo as an issue." While the New York press of all parties seem to agree that District Attorney Swann and Sheriff Smith are men well qualified for the duties of their offices, yet with some papers the personal excellence of the candidates can not outweigh the fact that they are, in Mr. Murphy's own words, "two conspicuously avowed Tammany men who have been elected as such." Such returns as last week's, remarks *The New Republic,* reveal chiefly a temporary anarchy and inertia of public opinion. As *The World* (Ind. Dem.) sees it, the vote for Tammany was primarily a vote to punish the Republicans. Noting that "Tammany is a remarkable political organization in adversity, but it can not stand prosperity," *The World* remarks:

NEW YORK'S NEW DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

Judge Edward Swann, is the first Tammany candidate who has been elected to this office in fifteen years.

> "Nevertheless, if men like Judge Swann and Alfred E. Smith can maintain in the offices to which they have been elected some of their own character and personal independence, this victory need not necessarily be the forerunner of a decisive defeat in the next election. What Tammany needs most of all is more Swanns and Smiths and fewer Murphys."

It is more than fifteen years since Tammany has controlled the criminal procedure of New York County, *The Evening Mail* (Ind. Rep.) reminds us, and it looks forward with frank uneasiness to the future:

> "Tammany in control of the Board of Aldermen, Tammany in the District Attorney's office—how long will it be before Tammany regains its grip upon the City Hall and the police?"

And *The Times* (Ind. Dem.), also looking forward, predicts that "Tammany will now continue hopefully and with vigor preparations so auspiciously begun for electing the next Mayor of the city."

In Philadelphia, where a mayor is not eligible for reelection, Mayor Blankenburg's candidate, George D. Porter, was overwhelmingly defeated by the regular Republican nominee, Thomas B. Smith. This means, according to the Progressive *North American*, that "the people of Philadelphia voted to turn back the management of their municipal affairs to the city contractors"—most conspicuous among the latter being McNichol and Vare. But, to quote *The North American* further:

> "There is one fact which stands out against the depressing background. Last Tuesday there lined up at the polls nearly 88,000 voters who, despite a feeble candidacy and an uninspiring administration record, stood true to the cause of decency and good government. These are the 'last-ditch' defenders of the city, and they still represent a formidable force. For they exceed in numbers those which can be commanded by either McNichol or Vare; they constitute the balance of power in public affairs."

Less despondent is *The Record* (Dem.), which consoles itself with the belief that despite its return to power "the Organization will never dare to be as bad as it dared to be a few years ago." Turning to *The Inquirer* for illumination from the regular Republican camp, we read:

> "The fact that this is a Republican city and that the Republican candidate could not be assailed except for his brand of politics—Republican—and that Republicans everywhere are uniting for the Presidential struggle of next year had considerable to do with it."

A CHALLENGE TO OUR SHIP-REGISTRY

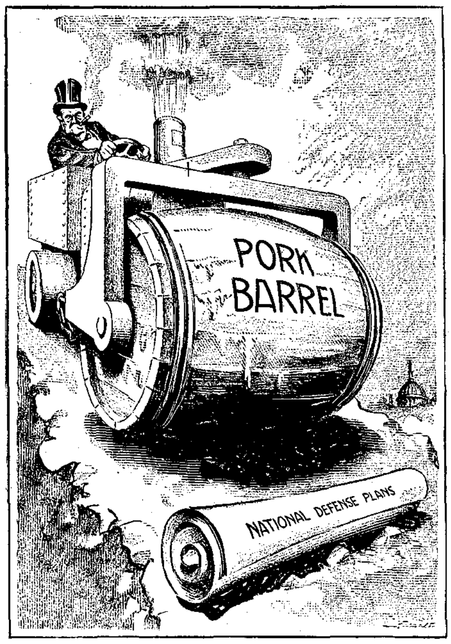
THE BARE FACTS of the seizure of the American steamship *Hocking*, bound in ballast from New York to Norfolk, Va., by a British cruiser, and her taking to Halifax by a prize-crew, is enough "to make a true American hang his head in shame," says the New York *American*, giving vent to the feeling of indignation shared by some other editorial observers. If Washington will stand for this, remarks the New York *Morning Telegraph*, then "American sovereignty might as well be surrendered and a suzerainty established with George V. as our overlord." The State Department has made prompt protest to Great Britain, the press inform us, and the Washington rumor is that the *Hocking* incident will be settled by arbitration. Meanwhile the New York *Evening Mail* informs us that the high-handed action of the British Admiralty in seizing an American vessel in American waters, engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States, is explained on the ground that the *Hocking* came into American registry from Danish ownership and is suspected of being backed by German capital. By this seizure, *The Mail* adds, the control of the American registry-list is in effect taken from our Government; and, if it is allowed to stand, the United States will be deprived of the power to decide whether or not a ship is to enjoy the protection of the United States flag. Another ship, the *Hamborn*, of Dutch registry, but whose ownership is ascribed in press reports to the Krupps of Germany, has been taken just off the port of New York and also docked at Halifax for action by a prize-court. The commercial effect of this new policy of Great Britain, in the view of New York shipping authorities consulted by *The Sun*, will be hurtful to many ships sailing under Norwegian, Danish, Swedish, and Dutch flags, may cripple America's new trade with South America and the West Indies to a great extent, and may also send freight-charters of supposedly safe vessels up to prohibitive rates.

The task of making protest in the case of the *Hamborn*, *The Sun* points out, devolves upon the shippers of her cargo and the Dutch company that owns the vessel. The *Hocking* is owned by the American Transatlantic Company, of which Mr. Richard Wagner is president, who is reported as saying that he is a born American, that all the stock in the company is owned by Americans, and that he blames all his trouble on the "continued and persistent hostility" of the Commissioner of Navigation, Mr. E. T. Chamberlain, toward the company, which the Commissioner stated publicly was owned by German interests. And, adds Mr. Wagner, "the fact that after he had refused American registry to our ten ships my appeal to Secretary Lansing caused Mr. Chamberlain to be overruled has not made him feel any better toward us." *The Sun* relates further that the seizures are in line with the announcement by Great Britain of the suspension of Article No. 57 of the Declaration of London. This article sets forth that even if a ship flying a neutral flag and carrying a cargo to a neutral port is owned to the extent of 50 per cent. by an enemy subject the vessel can not be seized for confiscation. On October 25 an Order in Council declared this order suspended. On this point the New York *World* says that when Great Britain thus refused to recognize the long-established principle that the character of a ship is determined by her flag, "the great fabric of international law, already mutilated, was reduced to tatters," and now we have prize-court law "as arbitrary and despotic as it was before civilization had rationalized it to some extent." *The World* also notes that the seizure of the *Hocking* as a matter of law presents an open question because our own authorities were not agreed as to her right to American registry, and it adds:

> "Some officials of the Department of Commerce and the Department of State held that so long as the vessels were owned and operated by an American company the fact that Germans were stockholders was not important. The Commissioner of Navigation was very emphatic in his objection to the transfer, arguing that any German ownership would certainly lead to complications.
>
> "As a matter of policy, however, the British seizure appears to be indefensible. The *Hocking* was bound from New York for Norfolk, Va., with the intention of loading coal for Argentina. She carried a neutral flag and she was engaged in neutral trade. To capture a ship with such a status involved a needless controversy without accomplishing any military object worth the cost."

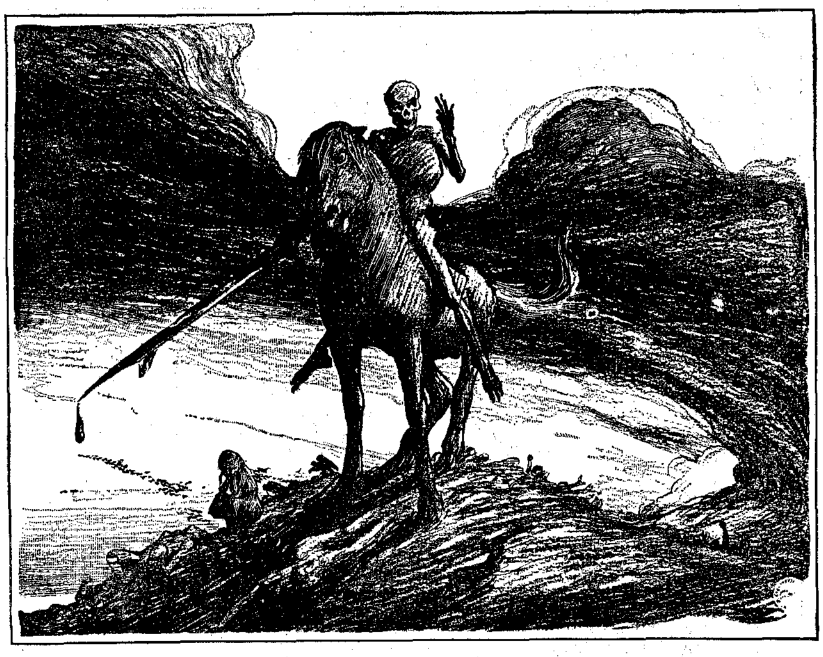
Our note to Great Britain about her interference with neutral shipping is described in a Washington dispatch to *The World* as containing "some sharp passages" and as being "very emphatic in condemnation" of several features of the British Orders in Council. At the same time we learn from a London correspondent of the New York *Times* that no apprehension of serious conflict between the two countries is apprehended in England, and that, on the contrary, it is expected that her explanation will be satisfactory to Washington. We read then:

> "The alleged action of German vessel-owners in resorting to the use of the United States flag to protect cargoes which were being shipped from America to Holland or other neutral ports, thence to be transshipped into Germany, was what inspired England to abrogate Article 57, under which ship and cargo were protected by the flag flown. This alleged use of the American flag is held by the British authorities to be wrong in that it is only a subterfuge. The feeling in official circles is that the United States will agree that the new rule of compelling ships to show their papers, proving the ownership of the vessel as well as the cargo, no matter what flag is used, is legitimate.
>
> "The British attitude is that because of the evasiveness of the Germans the character of a vessel can not be determined by the flag flown as the Declaration of London set forth. It is argued that as a means of determining the precise ownership, the stopping of vessels and subsequent inquiry can work no harm. The authorities here feel that they are privileged to do this in warfare on an enemy.
>
> "It will be explained to the United States Government through Ambassador Page that the ships and cargoes will be held only long enough for investigation into the ownership of the vessel, and that the inquiry will be speedy. If it develops that the ships are wholly or partly owned by Germans the British authorities will reserve the right to hold the vessels as prizes of war, but in every instance the facts will be laid before the American Government before final judgment so that the United States may present any facts which it deems necessary."



CONGRESS WILL "PASS ON THEM."

—Evans in *Puck*.



TO THE UNITED STATES: "DID YOU CALL?"

—Kempf in *The Masses*.

POSSIBILITIES OF "PREPAREDNESS."

CALIFORNIA CLINGS TO HER PARTIES

WHAT TO DO with a people that is "determined not to rule" is, in the New York *Evening Post's* opinion, the problem now confronting Governor Johnson in California. For the proposal to make all State offices non-partizan would have been, according to California's Progressive executive, the last necessary step to complete popular rule, yet it was defeated decisively when put to the test of a popular election. This setback in the progress of non-partizanship is naturally gratifying to conservative anti-Johnson Republican dailies like the San Francisco *Chronicle* and the Los Angeles *Times*. Outside the State the action of the California voters is cited as an example of the same conservative reaction evident in last week's elections in several Eastern States. Readers of the Indianapolis *News* found the California situation explained as follows on the editorial page:

> "California cities for several years have been under non-partizan election laws. In 1911 and again in 1913 further extensions were made, so that only a few State officers were excluded. Candidates for the judiciary and others of like importance no longer could be carried under party designations. The 1915 legislature, at the suggestion of Governor Johnson, passed laws extending non-partizanship to the remaining nine State officers."

Then, according to the newspaper-accounts of the campaign, the voters of the State had the measure submitted under the initiative and referendum law, and defeated it by a majority of 20,000 in a rather light vote. Governor Johnson took the defeat cheerfully enough and issued the following statement to the press:

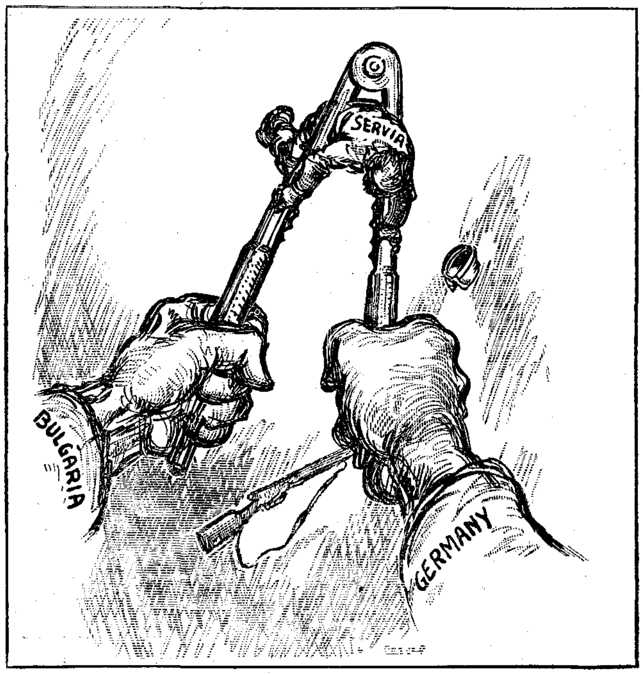
> "The results show that those who have advocated non-partizanship are just a little ahead of the times.
>
> "Non-partizanship would have completed popular rule in California and would have lodged in the people the last remaining power as well as responsibility for their government. We have been unable to make this plain, and non-partizanship in State affairs has been defeated.
>
> "When it shall be thoroughly understood—and this will be at no distant date—it is as certain to be adopted as that the people themselves will rule.
>
> "Long ago the men who have been on the firing-line in California learned not only how to give a punch, but how to take one. We have given many punches, real body-blows, at privilege and special interest and crooked politics in the last four years, and with equanimity and cheerfulness we accept the result."

But to workers against the non-party bills the election shows, to quote one of them, "that the people are unwilling to abandon the time-honored privilege of selecting candidates upon their principles, and that they want their political parties to continue to exist." And in the editorial columns of the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Republican), an uncompromising foe of Governor Johnson and his policies, we read:

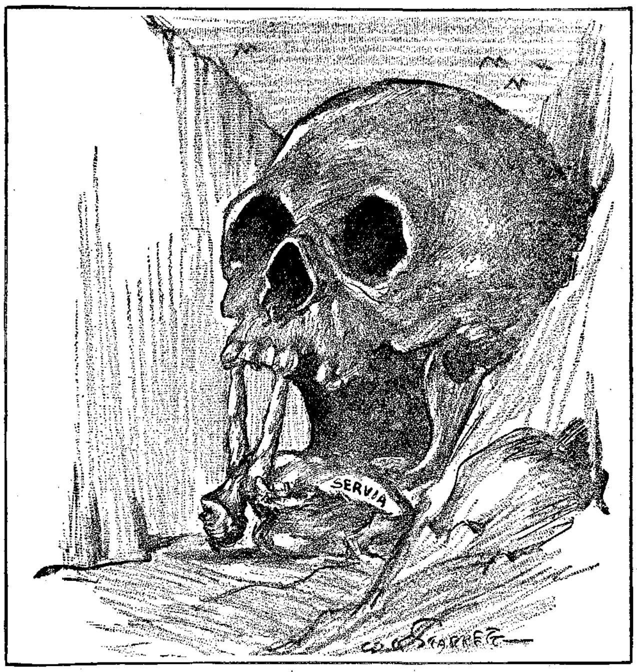
> "The defeat of the non-partizan laws shows that the people are not willing to abandon political methods and agencies which, altho often misused, are, upon the whole, the only orderly and effective means of cooperation to promote public policies or select public servants. . . . . .
>
> "The result of yesterday's election indicates that the electorate of California is getting tired of making freakish experiments in government. . . . . .
>
> "The issue was a clear-cut one. The so-called Progressives proposed to substitute men for principles, and to abolish completely the right of voters to adopt the only expedient which would permit them to select men of their way of thinking for office.
>
> "A big majority declined to be deprived of this right. They would not incur the risk of Mexicanizing American institutions. They recognized that the proposed innovation was not a forward step, but a decidedly backward movement, which would tend to plunge the country into inextricable confusion by depriving it of the benefits of intelligent organization and well-directed efforts toward the achievement of worthy objects, which are rarely if ever attained when the impelling force is individual ambition or the desire for personal gain."

The impression is general, says the editor of *The Chronicle*, in another connection, "that the rejection of the measure sounded the death-knell of the Progressive party in California." And such political implications are noted by conservative editors in other States. To quote, for instance, an editorial in the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.):

> "The news from the Coast is in conformity with the reports that come from all of the so-called Progressive States. The reaction has set in against any further experiments along the lines of so-called 'Progressivism.' People are revolting against costly experimentation and half-baked theories of administration. Governor Johnson remained for many months the only avowed Progressive State executive. California was the surviving stronghold of a species of political hysteria that disappeared rapidly from other parts of the country. Now California has risen to the necessity of ousting the Progressive incubus from administrative domination. The job will be completed at the next general State election."



THE BALKAN SITUATION.
—Cesare in the New York *Sun.*



THE JAWS OF DEATH.
—Starrett in the New York *Tribune.*

THE SERVIAN TRAGEDY.

THE ALIEN'S RIGHT TO WORK

ONE OF THE VERY FIRST PROBLEMS facing our youngest State was to find a means of checking the flood of cheap Mexican, Oriental, and other alien labor, which, as in some older States, was competing all too successfully with native workers, threatening to lower the "standard of living," and causing great alarm among leaders of organized labor. So the people of Arizona enacted what they doubtless thought would be an effective legal barrier, requiring every employer of more than five persons to employ "not less than 80 per cent. qualified electors or native-born citizens of the United States." But they reckoned without the United States Supreme Court and the Federal Constitution. The Arizona law was hardly in force before foreign Governments were making pointed inquiries at Washington. Neither treaty-rights nor the susceptibilities of friendly Powers, however, caused the downfall of the "80 per cent. law." The Fourteenth Amendment says that no State may "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." And the Supreme Court, in settling a test-case, decides unanimously that Arizona has done that very thing. The decision, declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, one of a number of approving papers, "is just. The opinion is admirable. The law that is killed should never have been enacted by any American State." The more important paragraphs in this "admirable" opinion, read by Mr. Justice Hughes, are quoted as follows in the Washington dispatches:

"It is sought to justify this act as an exercise of the power of the State to make reasonable classification in legislating to promote the health, safety, morals, and welfare of those within its jurisdiction. But this admitted authority with the broad range of legislative discretion that it implies does not go so far as to make it possible for the State to deny the lawful inhabitants, because of their race or nationality, the ordinary means of a livelihood.

"It requires no argument to show that the right to work for a living in the common occupations of the community is of the very essence of the personal freedom and opportunity that it was the purpose of the amendment to secure. If this could be refused solely on the ground of race or nationality the prohibition of the denial to any person of the equal protection of the laws would be a barren form of words.

"The authority to control immigration—to admit or exclude aliens—is vested solely in the Federal Government. The assertion of an authority to deny to aliens the opportunity of earning a livelihood when lawfully admitted to the States would be tantamount to the assertion of the right to deny them entrance and abode, for in ordinary cases they can not live where they can not work.

"And if such a policy were permissible, the practical result would be that those lawfully admitted to the country under the authority of the acts of Congress, instead of enjoying in a substantial sense and in their full scope the privileges conferred by the admission, would be segregated in such of the States as those disposed to offer hospitality."

We can only guess, observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, how this decision will affect similar laws in other States, "but the Court seems to be inclined to give aliens generally a fair show." And, declares *The Eagle:*

"A fair show they should have. Our national greatness is largely due to immigration. A country can not have too many workers, strong, healthy, ambitious, until its natural resources are all being worked to the ultimate of production; and the United States is far, very far, from that point, at the present time."

Like many Eastern papers, the Boston *Transcript* praises the Supreme Court's "even-handed justice," and it observes:

"We admit foreigners to this country, and guarantee to them the ordinary human right to live and work here and take care of themselves without oppressive discriminations. But Arizona says that a person who employs as many as six men can employ only one alien. Such a law would leave many men unemployed, tho there might be work in abundance for them. . . .

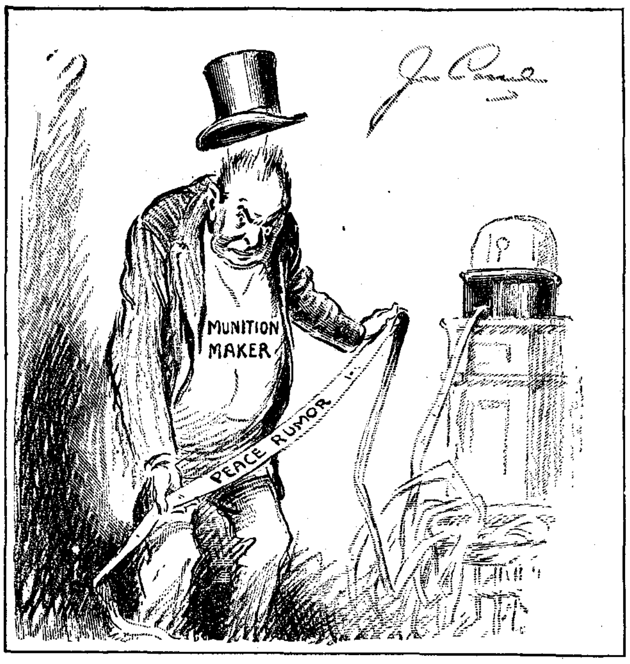
"We have discovered certain dangers in connection with the presence of aliens in this country, but these dangers are not connected with the honest labor of the foreign-born citizen."

The Supreme Court's decision "was a foregone conclusion"; but, declares *The New Republic* (New York), mindful of the peculiar needs and problems of our Western States,

"In condemning the Antialien Law, we should not overlook the fact that States like Arizona have a very serious problem in the mining- or industrial camps financed by absentee capital, manned by alien labor, and governed despotically by a little group of higher employees. In such camps nothing like an American form of local government is possible. The Antialien Law attempted to substitute, for an exploited body of aliens, citizen laborers, by education and temperament fitted to check the arbitrary tendencies of mining-camp capitalism. The purpose was good, tho the method was bad. The Arizona democracy must devise some method of controlling the situation without resort to measures that are both unconstitutional and inequitable."

THE CHANCES OF EARLY PEACE

SINCE THE BEGINNING of the Teutonic drive in the Balkans unofficial rumors of impending peace-negotiations have been springing up so rapidly that the official denials have had difficulty in overtaking them all. The general impression among our editorial onlookers seems to be that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. It is not possible, they say, that these rumors have their source solely in the fertile imagination of the correspondents. One very persistent story, altho denied by Prince von Buelow himself, credits Germany's ex-Chancellor with being the bearer of tentative peace-terms for submission to King Alfonso of Spain and President Wilson with a view to sounding the Allies. Or, as a Milan correspondent states it, word has got abroad that the Prince is to act as "a dove sent by the Imperial Noah to ascertain whether at this time the German military successes would not justify negotiations for peace." Among other evidences that peace-rumors from one source or another are "in the air" may be cited the recent violent break in the "war-order industrials" on the New York Stock Exchange, and the formal question in the British Parliament as to whether unofficial exchanges of views concerning peace-terms had been carried on between Berlin and London. A Berlin dispatch characterizes as "pure inventions" all statements that Germany is responsible for any agitation for ending the war, but in a wireless message from Budapest to the Washington *Post* Karl von Wiegand asserts that "Servia is seeking peace," and that "Italy several times, unofficially, has tried to feel out the possibilities." This was immediately denied by the Italian Government. Mr. von Wiegand claims also that the fall of the French Cabinet was largely caused over "the question whether France should stick to the agreement with England and Russia not to make a separate peace"; but he adds: "In neither Berlin, Vienna, nor Budapest, have I come across anything that could indicate that Russia is seeking a separate peace." According to a Berlin correspondent of the New York *Tribune* the Germans feel that, since they are winning, any suggestion of peace must come from their enemies. And from the same source we learn that—



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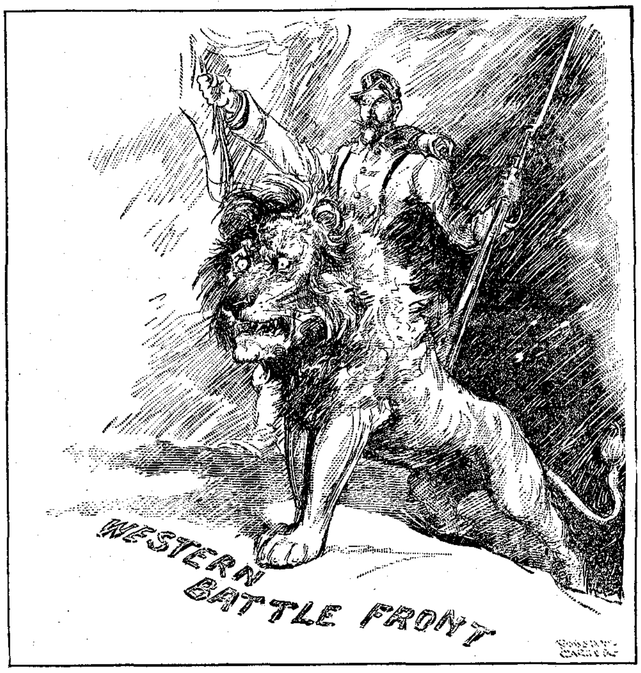
A NEW WAR-SCARE.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

"Recent changes in European cabinets have caused tremendous satisfaction in Berlin, but no one has whispered that these changes portend peace, tho one point is much discust—whether the new cabinets will be bound by the agreements of their predecessors not to make a separate peace."

It is to be noted, however, that not only have the French and English Governments publicly reiterated their pledges to consider no negotiations for a separate peace, but Italy and Japan have now added their signatures to the same agreement. And the New York *World* reminds us that similar peace-rumors marked the culmination of the German drive against Russia two months ago, and that "Russia's reply was to redouble its efforts at resistance from the Baltic to Galicia." The most optimistic view that we have encountered of the peace-angel's present opportunities is exprest by the New York *Telegraph*, in which we read:



"WHO SAID PEACE?"

—Carter in the New York *Evening Sun*.

"Germany is talking peace—by this we mean the German people are talking of peace—or have been. Were it not so there would be no sense whatever in the recent military order against such discussions. It would not have been issued.

"There has been a peace party in England from the outset of the military adventure upon which that nation is engaged. John Burns left the Cabinet because he would not give his sanction to war. Russia is no doubt in a chastened condition; Belgium is laid waste; France is invaded and has been since the early weeks of the war, but the French capital is safe. The Republic's legions have held hundreds of miles of front against the greatest military machine the world has ever seen, and can hold this line indefinitely. Why not ring the curtain down on this world-tragedy? Why not call it a draw? . . . . . .

"A restoration of the *status quo ante* could be effected with honor to all belligerents, with the possible exception of Russia.

"One of the terms of peace could be and would be a restricted armament. That is the only good that would come out of the war, with the lesson written in blood which would cause nations to hesitate hereafter before entering blithely upon a war that is unjustifiable from any view-point, and for which all are to blame."

But in the main our papers can imagine no peace-terms which could command the consideration of both sides in the present apparent deadlock. As the New York *Press* remarks, no permanent peace is possible until one side or the other is decisively defeated. "Neither side can make a stalemate the basis of negotiations," points out the Boston *Transcript*, which thinks that "peace-talk now is a treason to the cause of civilization in Western Europe." This view of the situation is shared by the Springfield *Republican*, in which we read:

"Germany has laid hands on as much as it can hope to hold, on more than its statesmen would prefer at present to seize, but it has not come within sight of a peace that would ratify its victories. It is in the position of a burglar who has broken into a bank and successfully holds at bay the cordon of constables but sees no way to carry off the swag. Under such circumstances a burglar would gladly compromise, and Germany would gladly compromise now, but there is no evidence that its longing for peace goes deeper than that.

"When German spokesmen profess an intention to prosecute the war until Germany, which so dearly loves peace, can secure substantial guaranties against future hostilities, what they mean is such a settlement as would make Europe and the world helpless against German aggression. That is to say, when Germany again was ready to expand, having digested its prey and reared a new generation of fighting men to replace those lost, it would encounter no such resistance as now the most diverse and even ill-assorted Powers have combined to make."

After citing the recent remark of the *Vossische Zeitung*, a conservative Berlin paper, that "as we are the supreme people, our duty henceforth is to lead the march of humanity itself," and "it would be a sin against our mission to spare the peoples who are inferior to us," *The Republican* goes on to say:

"While Germany is in this temper it would be absurd to ask its opponents to lay down their arms so long as they can resist German domination. If the German theory of securing peace is correct, this is their last chance to make a stand; the coalition once smashed, no other could be formed against the triumphant Turco-Teuton Empire. If it is incorrect, peace now would merely be the prelude to new wars; as well let the present one proceed. Germany and Germany alone can speak the word which would give a basis for present discussion of peace, and Germany does not speak the word. Under these conditions to blame England for keeping up the war is merely silly; if it had not kept up the war against Napoleon there would have been no German Empire to-day, and the struggle often seemed more hopeless than the present position of the Allies. If Germany wants to save Europe from bleeding to death, the least it can do is to convince the world that it is not waging a war of conquest. Then and not till then it will be the turn of the Allies to speak."

The New York *Tribune*, glancing back to our own Civil War for light on the European puzzle, sees a parallel between the recent peace-rumors and "those frantic but abortive peace-conferences of 1864, when the South was already beaten, but Southern influences in the North combined with the pacifist and the war-weary in the attempt to prevent the inevitable and avert the final scene at Appomattox." Says this New York paper:

"When the Germans have opened the road to Constantinople, destroyed Servian resistance, temporarily asserted their supremacy in the Balkans, nothing is more certain than that from one end of this earth to the other every German, every German sympathizer, will talk peace. Every influence that can possibly be exerted will be called into play to procure a settlement. . . . .

"And if Germany fails in her peace-efforts, then the end is assured. It may be in a few months or it may take many. But the last chance of victory will have gone. Germany has failed at the Marne and the Niemen. She has failed to get a decision in the field, as the Confederacy failed. Her defeat in the war is as certain as was that of the Confederacy after Gettysburg—unless she can tire out her opponents, persuade them to forego victory, because victory will be costly and delayed.

"The decisive part of the war, so far as the battle-field is concerned, is now over for Germany. She has won much, but missed the decision. Bernhardi, writing long before the war, foretold with inexorable logic that if Germany failed to get the decision against one of several foes before all were ready she would lose, and she has failed, she has failed utterly, despite magnificent local successes. Her generals have failed as Napoleon failed from Leipzig to Fontainebleau. His problem was to dispose of separate armies before their collective strength doomed him. In the end he lost. But he lost primarily because his opponents agreed to make no separate peace and clung to the agreement despite temporary reverses.

"Germany is now approaching what will be her last great bid for victory, but it will not be made on the battle-field—that is over. It will be made in conference, in peace-negotiations, in operations through neutral nations. If these fail, we shall presently see the whole character of the conflict change and an utterly new spirit flow from the Rhine to the Vistula. What Americans can not now know is whether the spirit that ruled in Washington in 1864 dominates in London, Paris, and Petrograd in 1915."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Berlin to Bagdad sounds as good as Cape to Cairo.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Our own notion of a hard-luck story is the top one of a London house.—*Columbia State.*

Constantine might try sending his hyphen home to her imperial brother.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Lieutenant Fay says he was educated in a correspondence-school. This explains all.—*New York Telegraph.*

Modern War Version.—"He who fights and runs away lives to announce a strategic retreat."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

If the German-Americans hiss President Wilson, what would they have done had the Colonel been elected?—*Boston Herald.*

The artist who paints a modern general in the hour of his victory will have to paint him at the telephone.—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Carranza does not care how much religious freedom Mexicans have so long as they do not exercise it openly.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

At this safe distance we now can see just how the railroads, back in the nineties, were playing cat's cradle with New England.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Lord Northcliffe observes that "the war-situation is particularly interesting." Even the English are beginning to take notice.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The one big outstanding objection to woman suffrage seems to be that if women are given the ballot they will vote the men into a state of decency.—*Toledo Blade.*

A Berlin editor says that the Allies are "defeated, but not aware of it." Dangerous people, these fellows who don't know when they're licked.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Now the Turks protest against violation of the rules of war by their enemies. The difference between war and massacre is that the latter has no rules.—*New York Evening Post.*

Mrs. Pankhurst says it is the German strain in Englishmen that makes them so obstinate. We don't know which this will make the madder—the Englishmen or the Germans.—*Manchester Union.*

Senator Works may think he is radical in proposing the abolition of the District of Columbia, but the opponents of preparedness are doing their best to abolish the United States.—*New York Evening Sun.*

The Allies would do well to beware of Greeks refusing gifts.—*Chattanooga News.*

Wireless telephone may drive ambassadors out of business.—*Wall Street Journal.*

We thought those interned German officers were lieutenants, not skippers.—*Columbia State.*

Germany prohibits all exports, with the assurance that the British fleet will cooperate.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Half the time it's a question whether the Canal is in Panama or Panama in the Canal.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

With Thanksgiving day drawing near, John Bull is still unable to catch his Turkey.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

Germany's Navy in the Kiel Canal is still wondering why the British fleet doesn't come out and fight.—*Columbia State.*

Among the heavy losses suffered by the enemy, Constantinople does not specifically mention the Armenians.—*New York Evening Post.*

Women never can learn to act like men. Here's Mrs. Ella Flagg Young giving up a $10,000 job.—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

The New Haven trial is revealing how much worry New England people were saved through what they did not know.—*Boston Herald.*

Mr. Wheeler insists that women want the vote as a weapon to gain other things. In that, of course, they differ vastly from men.—*New York Tribune.*

Football heroes find in these disconsolate days that no man is considered really a hero who has the regulation number of arms and legs.—*Chicago Daily News.*

We have a suspicion that a lot of that recruiting that always follows a *Zeppelin* attack is inspired by a desire to get away from the perils of life in London.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

In praying that he may live to see a woman President of the United States, Bishop Moore is no doubt sincere. Every good bishop has longings for immortality.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Herr Edward Meyer, of Berlin, who in his recent books says America is a nation of degenerates, a nervous, sickly race, is hereby turned over for attention to Colonel Roosevelt.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

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WHAT HIGH-EXPLOSIVE SHELLS DID TO A GERMAN TRENCH NEAR LOOS.

VICTORY GLIMPSED BY GERMANY

THE LAST ACT HAS BEGUN, and when the curtain falls it will find the Teutonic Powers wearing the laurels of victory. Such, at least, is the unanimous view of the German press in reviewing the successful advance of the Germanic armies in Servia. So swift will be the advance upon Constantinople, we are informed, that the Allies will have no time to organize an effective opposition, and before troops can be brought from France and England we are assured that all Europe between Antwerp and the Golden Horn will be in possession of Germany and her allies. The Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* thinks that those who can not see, even now, the angel of victory descending upon the German hosts must be blind indeed:

> "The neutral peoples would have to be sightless if they did not see over whose standards the goddess of victory is moving. Nations who, after a fight of fifteen months against a world in arms, are able with such great certainty to lead, at a moment's notice, a new army to victory can not be defeated. This is the truth that our new victories disclose with absolute clearness even to the most incredulous."

The semiofficial *Kölnische Zeitung* announces, "proudly but without arrogance," that Germany is performing miracles—miracles that make her triumph a certainty:

> "With amazement will the neutrals observe once more the calm strength and organization of Germany, which on one front is sustaining without swerve a gigantic offensive and conducts on another front an offensive of the largest scale, keeps in hand and administers in a model manner territories as large as some of the European States in the East and in the West, protects its commerce and furthers new enterprises of the greatest importance, delivers successful blows at sea and from the air, and succeeds at the same time in bringing about, out of her own accumulated strength, the greatest domestic loan in the history of finance."

Against such organization, says the Rhenish organ, all the efforts of the Allies must fail because they are disorganized and "already tottering" to their fall:

> "While the Britons are fighting among themselves Germany is performing miracles unknown to history. Even if the Quadruple-Entente brethren who are still disputing arrive at an agreement as to which of them is to be exposed to the new blows, whether the French thin out their front or the English have every reluctant youth dragged away from the golf-course by four policemen, it will be impossible to prevent the success of a plan so well prepared and carried through with such gigantic strength by the new Quadruple Alliance (Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria)."

The *Kölnische Zeitung* is of the opinion that the fate of Servia will be sealed before the Allies can interpose effective opposition:

> "With superior organization and superior strength the Germanic Powers and Turkey have created a situation which is easily defined as a block. The new Quadruple Alliance stands firmly across the path desired for a junction of the forces of Russian and British imperialism. The help of neither French nor Italian forces can obliterate the block. It holds the fate of Servia, and will seal that fate while the scattered and decimated forces of the Quadruple Entente seek with precipitate haste to bring together an effective defensive phalanx.
>
> "The Entente efforts will be in vain. Four unexhausted nations with troops accustomed to victory are determined that the Quadruple Entente shall reap in the Balkans nothing but fresh reverses which will smash their plans to atoms."

Similar views find expression in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which says that the case of the Allies is "so desperate that even their most eloquent spokesmen can no longer conceal their dismay." It then proceeds:

> "The war appears to have reached its climax. It is being conducted with a strength and effort that remind one of the last lap in an athletic contest. . . . We are more certain to-day than ever that we shall win. It is because our adversaries are beginning to perceive this also that disillusionment, anger, dejection, and disunion are rife among them. These are sure signs that our cause stands well. . . . The best and richest provinces of France and Russia, and practically the whole of Belgium, are in possession of Germany and her allies. The Servian capital is in our hands, and before another month has passed the road to Constantinople will lie freely open before us."

The only paper that does not join in the chorus of victory is the Berlin *Vorwärts*, which in the true Socialistic spirit sees only another opening for the capitalist as a result of the great Southeastern drive. It says:

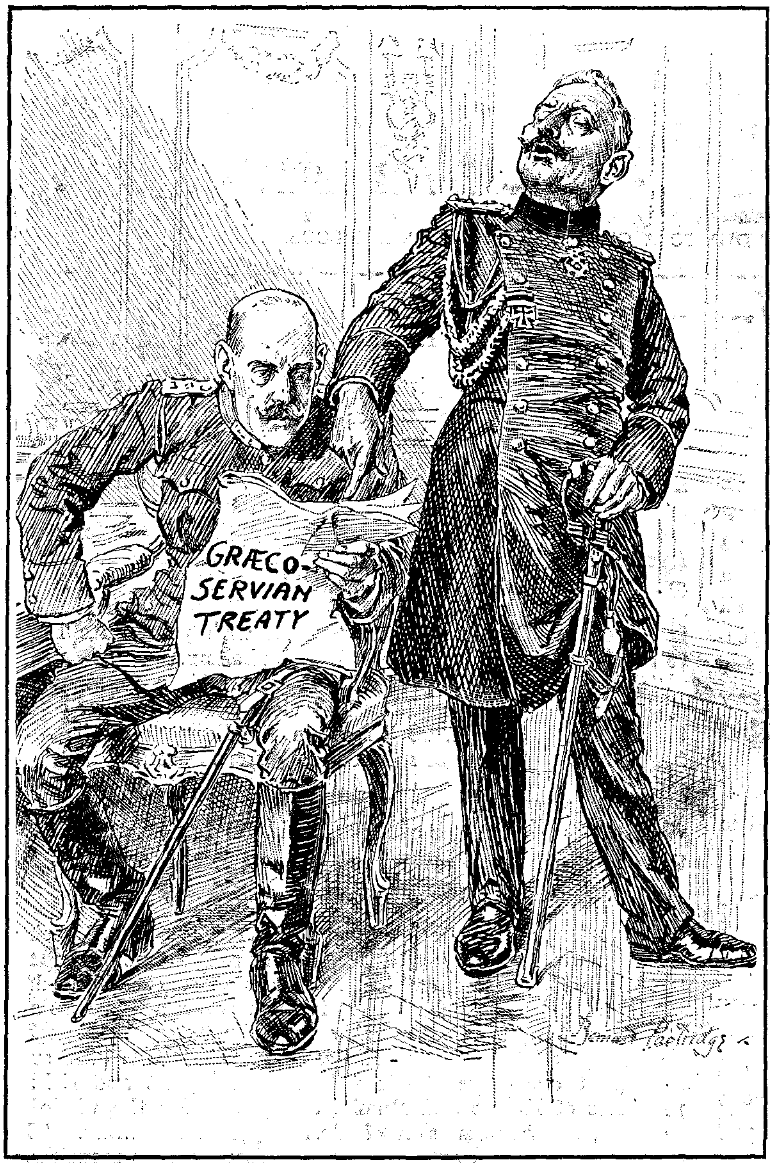
> "We can not and we will not prophesy. Only battle-fields stretch before our gaze. New multitudes are being plunged into the fray. The future will show whether their fighting and their death are going to open up for German capital the road, so long desired by many, from Berlin to Bagdad."

The serious issues involved in the struggle in the Balkans are fully realized in England, and the London *Morning Post* gives us the views of Mr. Seton Watson, the well-known authority upon Balkan affairs, who contemplates a Servian defeat with no easy mind. He asks what it would mean if Servia went down before the Teutonic arms, and tells us:

> "If Servia went under, it would mean that the route would be

open to Germany to supply men and munitions to Constantinople to arm against us the 500,000 or 700,000 Turks who still could not be armed at home. Turkey would be saved. The Dardanelles would go. The position would be untenable unless Servia, and we with her, held the breach. The news would run like an electric flash through the entire East. Our prestige in Egypt would be gone. Our position in Mesopotamia would be threatened. Every bazaar in India would ring with the news, and Persia would be in arms.

"If Servia went under, Germany would get all the cotton of Asia Minor, all the oil of Persia, all the copper of Servia, and also corn. To talk of a war of attrition after that is an absurdity. It would also deprive us of the real field of a promising offensive —through the Balkans and Austria-Hungary."



THE HOHENZOLLERN HABIT.

KAISER (to his brother-in-law, the King of Greece)—"You see, Tino, you've married into the *family*, and you ought to do as the *family* does. When we encounter a little thing like that, we—tear it up." —*Punch* (London).

In France, however, an optimistic spirit prevails. Writing under the pseudonym of "Polybe" in the Paris *Figaro*, Mr. Joseph Reinach says that Germany is "girt with an iron ring" and is turning from side to side "in a fruitless endeavor to find a weak spot." Much the same view is taken by the *Petit Parisien*, tho it does not conceal the necessity of prompt and vigorous action on the part of the Allies if they would save the situation:

"We may be quite sure that if William II. still believed in victory on any one of the old fronts he would be careful not to go and risk it on a fourth. It is because of his impotence as regards the Russians and ourselves that necessity is forcing him to embark on this adventure."

THE FREEDOM OF THE SEAS

ALL HUMANITY WILL BENEFIT by the victory of Germany, the Berlin papers assure us, because she will gain for the world the freedom of the seas. While enthusiastic journalists have pointed out in no little detail how many blessings to commerce would result from the freedom of the seas, they have failed to define exactly what they meant by the term. Now, however, we learn from Captain Persius, the naval critic of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, just what it implies. He begins by pointing out that, except in war, every ship is free to come and go as it pleases, and that this state of things is likely to continue. When war comes, we are told, the seas are no longer free, and Captain Persius is frankly of the opinion that they never will be. He writes:

"At the beginning of the war, Germany was in possession of the second strongest fleet. The British power, however, was twice as strong as hers. Within a short time they succeeded in almost completely depriving us of our freedom in the use of the seas, while the British merchant marine was able to sail the ocean undisturbed. Practically, of course, our submarines restrict British sea-supremacy, but no one who carefully considers the extent of that restriction will claim that it is considerable enough for us to talk of the loss of British sea-supremacy. . . . . . .

"It is clear, then, that the only Power to enjoy the freedom of the seas in war is the one strong enough to exercise supremacy in full extent. . . . The abandonment of the right of capture at sea must be considered as the most intelligible definition of the freedom of the seas."

Captain Persius goes on to ask who would guarantee to preserve such a state of things and doubts whether belligerent nations would respect it, even if it became part and parcel of international law. This definition is accepted by Baron von Richthofen, the Prussian diplomat and statesman, and writing in the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung*, he asks:

"Who believes in international law to-day? The fact that international law has become so infinitely discredited constitutes, from the point of view of civilization, one of the most deplorable phenomena resulting from the war. If we inquire why this should be particularly flagrant in the case of naval warfare, we shall find it due to the superior sea-power of one single State, which the combined sea-power of other nations would hardly care to challenge."

The Baron then further defines the freedom of the seas as the destruction of England and her Navy:

"The freedom of the seas is not compatible with a state of things in which one single seafaring nation has become so strong as to hold in its hands the power over the open seas. . . . If we wish to reestablish the freedom of the seas, we must first break down this power."

The whole war, says the *Berliner Tageblatt* in an editorial paragraph, is being waged to determine whether "land-power" or "sea-power" gives the dominance:

"Moltkeism or Mahanism?—that is the question.

"Are essentially land-Powers, like Germany, Austria, and Bulgaria, impotently at the mercy of England—and Yankeeland, which stands behind her—simply because Great Britain at present still commands the seas, or are these land-Powers strong enough to enforce their liberty and room for their future development even against the tyrant of the sea—and his slavish menial—and if need be in spite of them? That is the question."

A reply to these arguments comes from Switzerland, the *Journal de Genève* remarking that England has allowed a free sea even when economically detrimental to herself, citing as examples the following:

"England is the sole country allowing Swiss goods, except tobacco and spirits, to enter duty-free, and the large German steamship-lines have built up their trade largely with British colonies. Is not this proof that no country is more liberal from a commercial point of view and that the seas are free under the British? Every one can imagine what would happen if Germany became mistress of the seas, and the world."

GERMAN-AMERICAN VIEWS ON THE CAVELL CASE

Respect for law and authority, so characteristic of the German mind, leads the German-American press to defend the execution of Edith Cavell, tho in many cases regrets are exprest that the exigencies of war should have compelled the authorities to cause the death of a woman. Most of our German contemporaries emphasize the undisputed fact that the execution took place after due trial and that the unfortunate woman made no denial of her share in the offense for which she stood accused. Perhaps the strongest indictment against her is brought by the Buffalo *Volksfreund*, which says:

"The question is: How is it possible that under the notoriously strict German rule—so often decried as barbarous—such a conspiracy was able to develop freely for a year's time? Hundreds of English, French, and Belgians were enabled to join the armies of Germany's foes through the instrumentality of Miss Edith Cavell, who all the while was enjoying under the German Government an unhampered freedom. This Englishwoman, through her treason, had afforded many prisoners of war the opportunity of standing once more with weapons in their hands to slay and kill German soldiers. But what was far more wicked and portentous is that through these fugitives the enemies of Germany obtained trustworthy information regarding the movements of the German armies and conditions in the occupied districts and at the front. It is on this account that the Englishwoman was responsible as a spy and a traitor."

The *Germania Herold* voices the sentiments of Milwaukee when it says that Miss Cavell sinned with her eyes open, and it goes on to bring countercharges against the British:

"If she was really of such extraordinary intelligence, she must also have been clear in her own mind as to the terrible danger in which she placed herself by using her beautiful profession as a nurse as a cover for hostile acts against the country which is conducting the government of Belgium. One may have any opinion about her method of acting; one may even feel a certain measure of sympathy for the fearless and patriotic Englishwoman who risked her life in order to help her fatherland. No doubt it was very hard also for the German court martial to render the sentence of death. But it was an iron necessity.

"The German officer is accustomed to suppress his personal feelings when it is a matter of fulfilling an imperative duty. A court martial may take no regard of the person of any one who is guilty of the transgression of which this Englishwoman was accused; such a one is doomed to death, no matter of what sex. And all the English hypocrisy is needed precisely now, when members of the English Navy, through the testimony of impartial Americans, are charged with brutal murder of helpless German seamen, to raise such an outcry about the execution of this Edith Cavell, who at the moment in which she committed the fateful act must have known quite well that she had forfeited her life in case she were caught."

Similar sentiments are exprest by the Cleveland *Wächter und Anzeiger*, which points out that:

"Miss Cavell was a British subject on Belgian soil under German government. Professing to be a charity-worker, she insisted on abusing the privileges of this calling to do recruiting-work for the ranks which deal death to German soldiers. She was a belligerent of her own volition, trying to do as much harm to Germany as possible, and feeling herself protected by being a nurse and a woman. Prison-punishment, dealt out to Belgian women for the same offense, did not deter her. The work continued. The German authorities had to stop it, in duty to their own men's lives. It had to be done by sternest punishment, after the milder forms had proved unsuccessful."

The *New-Yorker Herold* believes there must have been "weighty reasons" for the execution, but the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* holds it to have been a tactical error, and remarks disapprovingly:

"If it had been for us to say the last word, Edith Cavell would not have died at the hands of German soldiers, no matter how grave her crime was against the iron laws established by war.

"If we had had anything to say about it, Edith Cavell would not have been executed. And by saying that we do not deny that, strictly in accordance with the letter of the law, she deserved death. . . . . . .

"It would have been wiser to spare the life of Edith Cavell than to give Germany's enemies the opportunity to elevate her to a Joan of Arc—who, by the way, was burned to death by the brave British—and a new opportunity to poison opinion of the world, about which Germany is greatly concerned."

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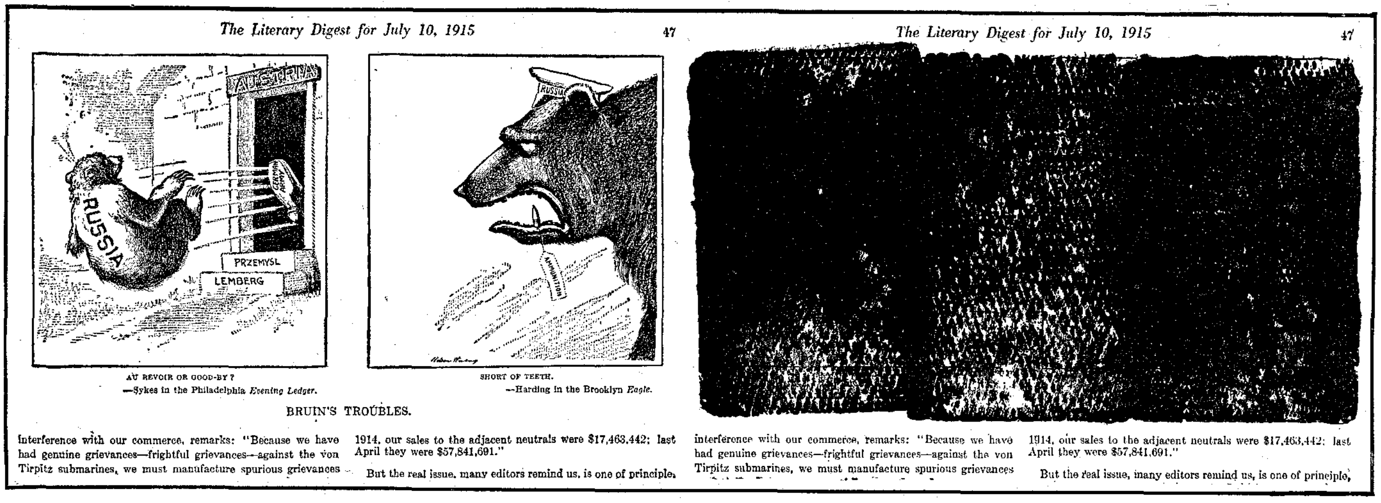
EDITH CAVELL.

The last picture of Miss Cavell, taken in Brussels a short time before her arrest.



The Literary Digest for July 10, 1915 47

AU REVOIR OR GOOD-BY?
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

SHORT OF TEETH.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

BRUIN'S TROUBLES.

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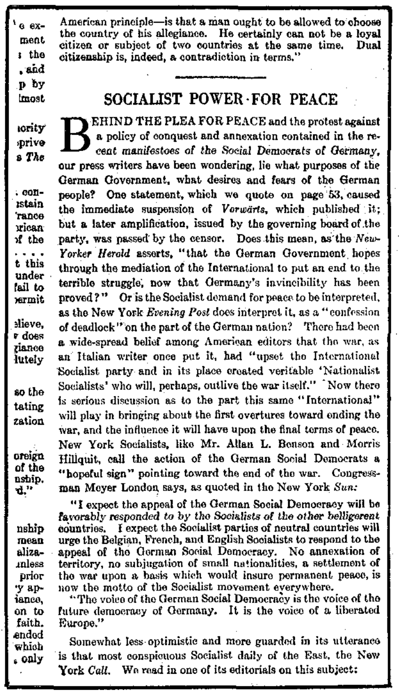
HOW THEY TREAT UNKIND CARTOONS IN RUSSIA.

SENSE AND THE CENSOR

IT IS A BIT DISQUIETING to feel that one's editorial efforts are of such a character that a great Empire of 175,000,000 must be protected from them, and perhaps our other readers, unprotected and undefended against our fell influence, may be interested to learn the sad fate which befell a copy of THE LITERARY DIGEST which was indiscreet enough to find its way into the Empire of Russia. We reproduce on this page two examples of "before" and "after," and it must be frankly admitted that the cartoons of the Russian bear are not altogether calculated to fill the heart of a tender-skinned censor with joy, but why an article which reproduced the opinions of American papers upon the German Socialists' attitude toward peace should offend the delicate susceptibilities of a Muscovite censor is a little bewildering. Maybe the word "Socialist" is in itself an offense, but no amount of burying under black ink can remove the fact that persons holding such opinions actually exist, at least in Germany and America. But our kindly critic only blacked out what he could not tear out, and his excisions were *distinctly* erratic. One article on the prohibition of vodka in Russia, composed entirely of excerpts from Russian papers—which presumably had passed the censor once, but failed to do it twice—was ruthlessly removed, while another which dealt with the seemingly more inflammable subject of revolts in India against Russia's ally, England, remained undisturbed.



American principle—is that a man ought to be allowed to choose the country of his allegiance. He certainly can not be a loyal citizen or subject of two countries at the same time. Dual citizenship is, indeed, a contradiction in terms."

SOCIALIST POWER FOR PEACE

BEHIND THE PLEA FOR PEACE and the protest against a policy of conquest and annexation contained in the recent manifestoes of the Social Democrats of Germany, our press writers have been wondering, lie what purposes of the German Government, what desires and fears of the German people? One statement, which we quote on page 53, caused the immediate suspension of *Vorwärts*, which published it; but a later amplification, issued by the governing board of the party, was passed by the censor. Does this mean, as the *New-Yorker Herold* asserts, "that the German Government hopes through the mediation of the International to put an end to the terrible struggle, now that Germany's invincibility has been proved?" Or is the Socialist demand for peace to be interpreted, as the New York *Evening Post* does interpret it, as a "confession of deadlock" on the part of the German nation? There had been a wide-spread belief among American editors that the war, as an Italian writer once put it, had "upset the International Socialist party and in its place created veritable 'Nationalist Socialists' who will, perhaps, outlive the war itself." Now there is serious discussion as to the part this same "International" will play in bringing about the first overtures toward ending the war, and the influence it will have upon the final terms of peace. New York Socialists, like Mr. Allan L. Benson and Morris Hillquit, call the action of the German Social Democrats a "hopeful sign" pointing toward the end of the war. Congressman Meyer London says, as quoted in the New York *Sun:*

"I expect the appeal of the German Social Democracy will be favorably responded to by the Socialists of the other belligerent countries. I expect the Socialist parties of neutral countries will urge the Belgian, French, and English Socialists to respond to the appeal of the German Social Democracy. No annexation of territory, no subjugation of small nationalities, a settlement of the war upon a basis which would insure permanent peace, is now the motto of the Socialist movement everywhere.

"The voice of the German Social Democracy is the voice of the future democracy of Germany. It is the voice of a liberated Europe."

Somewhat less optimistic and more guarded in its utterance is that most conspicuous Socialist daily of the East, the New York *Call*. We read in one of its editorials on this subject:

BEFORE VISITING RUSSIA.

Nor are the whims of the censors of the British press any more enlightening. The London *Daily News* quotes one delightful example of censorial fatuity. Describing the censoring of dispatches from the front, *The News* says:

"A more startling instance of the same unwinking vigilance occurred a day or two before, when a correspondent had the audacity to quote the not wholly unknown lines:

The tumult and the shouting dies,
The captains and the kings depart.

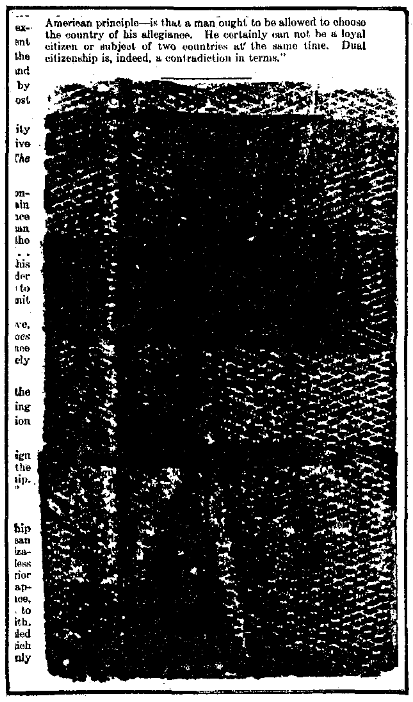
The revised version of the second line after submission to the censor read as follows: 'The captains . . .. depart.' One might not mention kings. If the censorship, as is rumoured, is maintained for some months after peace, the public may yet be startled to hear that in its final burst of enthusiasm it sang 'God save the . . . . . .'"

This is, of course, an extreme instance, but a growing irritation is found in the English press at the suppression of news which from a military point of view is innocuous. The Manchester *Guardian* gives us some examples:

"When, for instance, the officer commanding a German submarine describes in the German press how he voyaged through the Mediterranean to the Dardanelles and torpedoed two British battle-ships, why should not his account be reprinted in the British press? Would its appearance there tell the Germans anything? All the rest of the world knows of it; why not the British also, whose ships it concerns? Then, again, the censorship has apparently decided never to be influenced by the fact that a piece of news has already appeared in the neutral press, which is of course open to our enemies."

The Guardian goes on to hint that the censor is not being quite honest with the press:

"The impression has grown up that the censorship, or some Government department behind it, is concerned not only with suppressing information which might be of value to the enemy, but also with hiding disagreeable news or discouraging that publicity for which, in itself, some of them have no liking."



American principle—is that a man ought to be allowed to choose the country of his allegiance. He certainly can not be a loyal citizen or subject of two countries at the same time. Dual citizenship is, indeed, a contradiction in terms."

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AS IT CAME BACK.

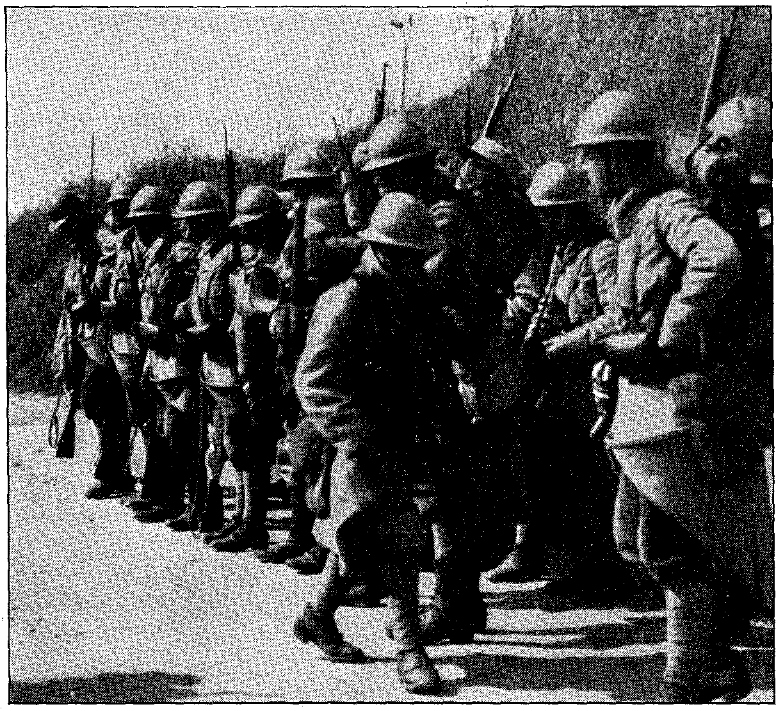
Such examples have even moved a member of the British Government to protest in none too mild terms. Speaking at York, Lord Selborne, a member of the Cabinet, is reported by the London *Times* as saying:

"The censor is an extremely necessary and important person, but the whole object, and the only legitimate object, of the censorship is to prevent news getting to the enemy which might be of use to him. When a passage is excised from the report of a newspaper-correspondent which describes how tenaciously and bravely the Germans have fought, it is nothing, in my opinion, but an example of mischievous stupidity."

SCIENCE AND INVENTION

ARMOR COMING IN AGAIN

THOSE who have gathered from their school-histories the idea that gunpowder drove armor out of use are greatly mistaken, we are told by Mr. French Strother, who writes in *The World's Work* (New York, November) on "Weapons of this War." It was the long marches and countermarches that made heavy armor unwearable; and now that these have gone out of fashion and the combatants sit comfortably in trench rocking-chairs and do knitting and other things while awaiting attack, armor is actually coming again into vogue. Naturally, the "cut" of some of the steel garments has changed a little since the days of the Norman conquest, but their essential purpose has not greatly altered. To quote Mr. Strother:



FASHIONS IN HELMETS "COME BACK" IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

"Few people realize the extent to which the armor of romantic history has returned to the stern reality of war. Doubtless our grandfathers, reading 'Ivanhoe' or Froissart's 'Chronicles,' got from the descriptions of the bearmored knights of the tourney and the battle-field only the pleasant odor of an age gallant but forever gone. The words tinkled pleasantly in the ear: hauberk, helm, and greaves, buckler, sword, and spur; but they were the words of an art lost with the advance of 'unromantic' gunpowder. What no one stopt to perceive, save only some antiquarians and some especially discerning military experts, was that 'the improvement in firearms did not drive out armor, but a change in strategy that called for long marches and the rapid movements of armies.' In other words, it became of less moment that a man should be proof against bullets (as armor still made him) than that he should be swifter in living up to Napoleon's maxim that the general who had the most troops at the critical place at the crucial moment won the battle.

"But in this war—on the Western front, at least—troops are no longer mobile; they are literally sitting in chairs in trenches—most of the time waiting for something to turn up. High-explosive shells and shrapnel are their most dangerous foes when they stay below their ramparts; rifle-bullets when they peer above them. Against 'H.-E.' shells there is no real protection. But shrapnel-bullets are discharged from their shells at a relatively low velocity; good armor has proved to be proof against them. The protection against rifle-bullets is a different matter. Here the velocity is terrific. Strangely enough, however, the course of a modern rifle-bullet is most unstable. The bullet is so delicately balanced, and so carefully formed to slip most easily through the resisting air, that the slightest force against it sideways deflects it hopelessly from its path. Head on, it will go through the bodies of six men. But let it strike a twig ever so little to one side of its case, or strike its mark a glancing instead of a direct blow, and it flies off easily. Here rounded or pointed armor has proved its great value. French soldiers are being equipped with steel skull-caps that are almost indistinguishable from the brimless helmets of English armor after the Norman conquest. Enough experience has been gained from their use to demonstrate their value in turning rifle-bullets and shrapnel; and French field surgeons are urging that their use be widely extended. Similar experience with fine cuirasses has shown similar results; but great danger lies in the use of chain mail and coats of mail made of steel pieces sewn on canvas or leather, because the value of armor under modern conditions is in its property of causing bullets to glance off, not in its direct resistance; and where bits of the mail are driven inward they greatly complicate the surgeon's task.

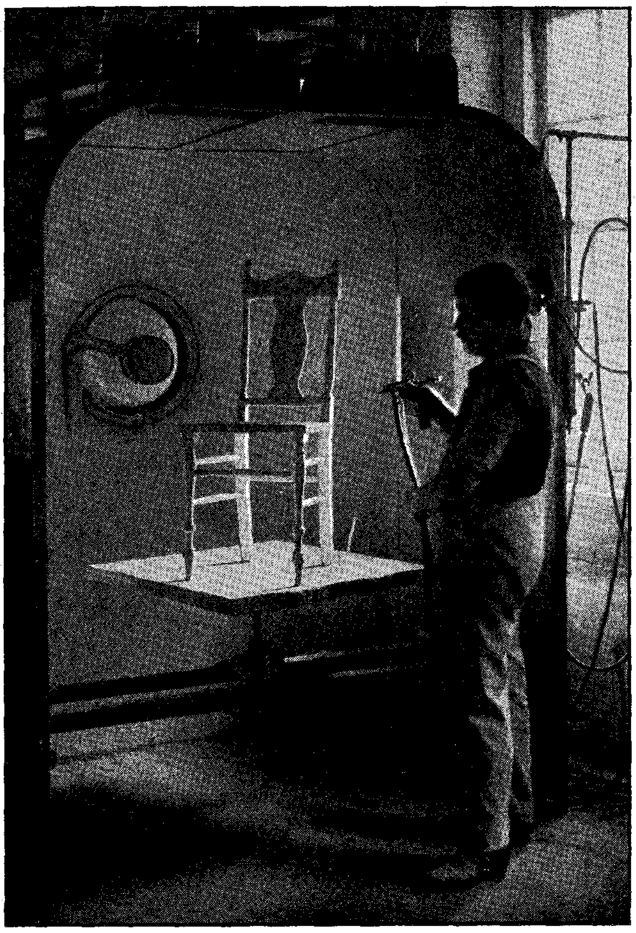
THE ARMORED SHIELD IN MODERN USE BY THE GERMANS.

"The weight of armor is not an objection. 'A very serviceable half-armor weighs about 30 pounds, to which may be added another 15 pounds for clothing and arms, making together 45 pounds. Against this may be placed the (British) service equipment of 1911, totaling 59 pounds 11 ounces. In the case of the cavalry the comparison is still more striking, for the war-horse of the late fifteenth century carried about 350 pounds (horse armor, rider, rider's armor, arms, and saddlery), while the German cuirassier horse of 1909 carried 334 pounds.'

"Perhaps of even more value than its use for defense, armor is valuable in those vital operations of digging in and of the brief charges across the open space between the trenches. Imperfect as its protection is, it is still protection, and its moral value is, therefore, great. Already steel shields are used in the trenches to protect the heads of the men as they dig. The need of something of the sort under fire is suggested by the device of the infantrymen, who carry a bag of sand on their backs as they crawl out into the open to begin new trenches; the bags are a complete protection against shrapnel. Armor, then, in various forms, is already a potent element in this war, and likely to increase in importance."

A SHOWER-BATH OF PAINT

A MACHINE THAT PAINTS several chairs or tables in the time that an ordinary workman would take to paint one—and paints them better—is now being successfully used by furniture-makers. It is an application of the familiar paint-sprayer or "air-brush," adapted to do fine work by being driven electrically. A contributor to *The Edison Monthly* (New York, November) notes that while scenery, newspaper-illustration, and possibly, it is whispered, somewhat of serious art, have prospered of late through the medium of the air-brush, the use of the contrivance as a paint-dispenser on a scale purely vulgar and commercial has been reserved for recent days. He goes on:



Courtesy of "The Edison Monthly," New York.

TURNING ON THE PAINT-HOSE.

Showing the paint-spraying cabinet in which furniture may be painted in a few moments without a brush. Notice arrangement of lights above and exhaust at the rear.

"Perhaps it would be more correct to say that its application in this connection was but experimental. And no doubt it would have continued so had the experimenters, as at first, persisted in the use of non-electric motive power. Happily, however, the irregularities and jolts of the former drive were found unnecessary and the device supplied from the Edison mains has made its way into an important number of big furniture-establishments. . . . . . .

"The air-brush itself looks remarkably like a Colt revolver, trigger and all, excepting, naturally, a peculiar barrel-tip quite as deadly in suggestion as the remainder of the mechanism. Introduced at the breech, the paint-stream finds itself suddenly whirled toward this peculiar opening by seventy pounds air-pressure turned on immediately behind the paint-tube. The result, a fine and what would seem a waterish spray is emitted to cover with unbelievable rapidity the chair or whatever else is subjected to its attentions. With either paint or varnish the machine works fully 300 per cent. faster than the fastest workman."

PROPHYLAXIS BY HYSTERIA

WHEN anything is the matter, getting excited is the very worst way to treat it. In particular it is inadvisable to disregard warnings while some difficulty is in its early stages and then become hysterical when it assumes an acute form. That this is frequently done, even by so august a power as the Government of the United States, is charged in a leading editorial on "Hysteria and the Public Welfare," by *The Modern Hospital* (St. Louis, October). The writer contrasts the methods of two Government agencies—the veterinarians and another section of the Public Health Service—much to the advantage of the latter. The action of the veterinary service in destroying thousands of valuable herds in connection with foot-and-mouth disease is unsparingly condemned as hysterical and unnecessary, while the wiping out of bubonic plague in New Orleans and other places without undue excitement and with a minimum of publicity is commended as typical of the best procedure in such emergencies. Says the paper named above:

"Some five or ten years ago a small epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease broke out in the cattle in New Jersey or territory adjacent thereto. The papers published small brevities about it. A few well-informed men warned the country of its dangers, not only to live stock, but to the human family.

"Nothing was done about it, of course; the warnings went by as the idle wind and as little heeded.

"All of a sudden, a year or more ago, the disease broke out with violence and virulence while the Chicago Stock Show was going on, and while there was assembled at the stock-yards in that city the greatest aggregation of valuable live stock that had ever been brought together. Then the Government veterinarians and sanitarians grew wildly hysterical, and they have been going about the country destroying stock valued at millions of dollars, without the least compunction, and evidently without the slightest knowledge of whether it was necessary to destroy this stock or not.

"Recently the writer of this editorial visited one of the finest stock-farms in the United States and found there fifty head, more or less, of fine cattle that had just been released from quarantine in the Chicago stock-yards. None of this herd had died from the foot-and-mouth disease, altho a few of the calves had died from pneumonia incident to the bad conditions in quarantine. Some of the cows, many of them worth thousands of dollars each, had given birth to calves while in quarantine. Only a few of the herd ever had any symptoms of disease, and all of them are now apparently perfectly well; and yet thousands of just such cattle as these have been indiscriminately slaughtered during the past year by Government agencies.

"A few days ago there were symptoms of the foot-and-mouth disease in a few of the famous Guernsey herd of Mrs. Scott Durand, of Lake Forest, Ill., and it was decided by the Government agencies that the whole herd must be immediately slaughtered, and four or five officers appeared at the farm one morning at daylight to carry out this determination. Fortunately, Mrs. Durand had not become affected with the same hysteria that had taken hold upon the Government veterinarians and she took the wise precaution to obtain a court injunction to prevent the destruction of her herd, and the matter now rests as a court proceeding."

What the writer terms this "full-fledged hysteria" on the part of Government agents is typical, he asserts, of what has apparently become a national trait in this country, namely, procrastination in the face of plain warnings, and then wild excitement when the time has come to prevent a catastrophe. He says:

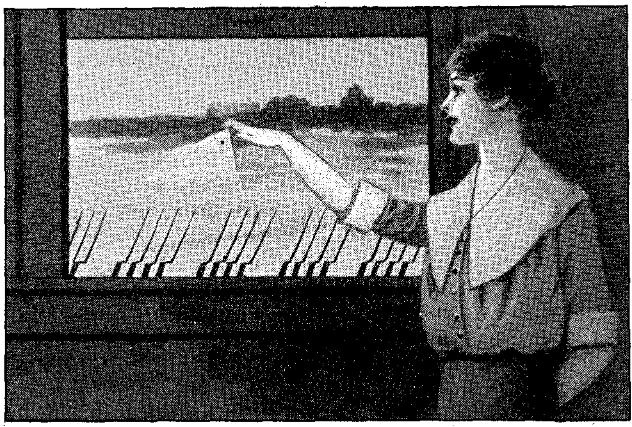
"This general attitude of the public toward its vital problems is all so vastly different from the attitude toward these same problems by one section of the Public Health Service that attention ought to be called to it.

"The bubonic plague is a terrible thing, and yet when it broke out with violence at New Orleans eighteen months ago there was not the slightest disturbance anywhere; no hysteria, no panic, no interruption of business, and no interference with the rights, privileges, and duties of the public. The Public Health Service of the Government got on the ground immediately and began work in a quiet, systematic, and orderly fashion, and has maintained that work up to the present time and has wiped out the plague and every semblance of it. During that time almost the whole city of New Orleans has been rat-proofed, disinfected, and cleaned up. It has been made impossible for rats to enter the city by means of the shipping, and more than half a million rats have been caught, killed, and microscopically analyzed; hundreds have been found infected with the bubonic microorganism, but for nearly one year now not a single human patient has been infected."

FAKE WAR-MOVIES

WAR-PICTURES are even more popular in Great Britain than here in America, and the English people are now reported to be reveling in vivid war-dramas which are faked on the hillside and the rolling downs of the south coast. A contributor to *Popular Science Monthly and the World's Advance* (New York, November) tells us that clever mechanical devices, the unstinted use of electricity, spring bayonets, gunpowder-bladders, and underground explosives are used in the production of these war-pictures, which are so realistic that they seem to bear the earmarks of the French and Belgian trench and the Polish battle-field. We read:

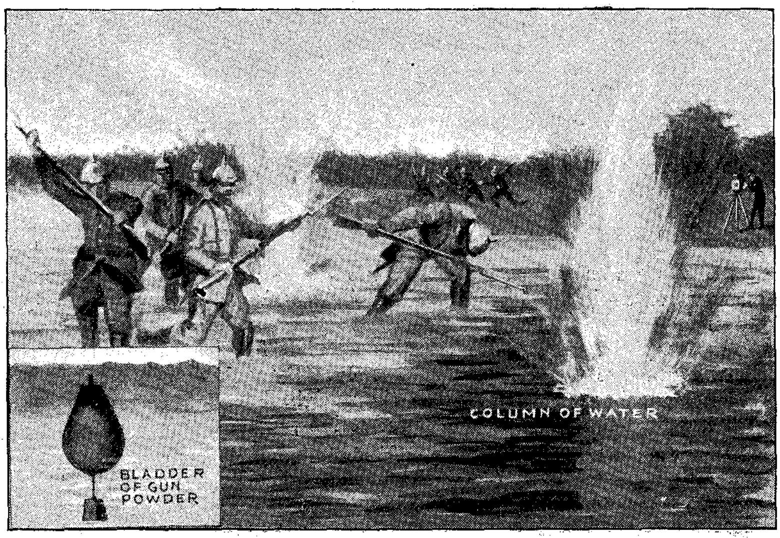
"Agricultural laborers, farmers' sons, and village youths, drest in the uniforms of the British and German armies, are drilled in their new duties and initiated into the mysteries of disappearing bayonets, exploding fake shells, trench-warfare, and make-believe 'gassing.' Stroll along a quiet, country footpath bordering some rolling grassland sloping to the sea and you may come upon a horde of yelling men whose spiked helmets and wicked-looking bayonets glint in the sunshine as they charge toward you. If you take cover nimbly and watch, you will see they are rushing a trench filled with khaki-clad British soldiers. You shudder involuntarily as you see those glinting bayonets sinking into human flesh three or four inches, but you find later that the points are protected with little felt buttons and that they are attached to the barrel end of the rifle by a spring that allows them to retract several inches upon striking a solid substance.



OFF TO THE WAR.

The "passing regiment" is manipulated by an assistant behind the scenes, while the heroine waves a touching farewell.

"As the soldiers ford a stream in their mad charge, columns of water splash high into the air. After awhile you realize that these columns are caused by dropping shells from concealed artillery. You wonder how it is that all these country 'supers' are not maimed or even killed until you find out that the water-columns are caused by electrically exploded bladders filled with gunpowder and hidden beneath the surface of the stream. As the charging 'Germans' reach the opposite bank and make straight for the 'British' machine guns, terrible explosions occur. They are the shells still 'dropping' from the British artillery. The explosions are electrically controlled by a stage-director or producer, and are caused by burying small cans of gunpowder here and there under the ground to be rushed. At the proper moment the fake mines are exploded by throwing a switch or pressing a button, thus sending clods of earth, a cloud of smoke, and a dummy figure or two into the air. All the vivid effects of a big shell bursting on the ground are thus obtained.



Illustrations by courtesy of "Popular Science Monthly and World's Advance," New York.

UNDER HEAVY FIRE.

This stirring picture of Germans crossing a stream in the face of enemy shells is managed with the aid of powder-filled bladders exploded under water.

"To give to the moving-picture patron an idea of the vast numbers of troops now in France, the producers used an ingenious leather-band machine, which, in conjunction with a broad window built into the scenery-wall, is all that is necessary. The spectators in the theater see women at the window waving out to the departing troops. The tops of rifles with bayonets fixt move past the window and bob up and down in a never-ending stream. Beneath the window, concealed from the spectators, an operator turns a leather band passing over two fly-wheels about twelve feet apart. Attached to the top of the band are rows of bayonets. As the handle is turned the bayonets move along with the realism of a marching regiment, rifles on shoulders, fastened, as they are, to the leather band, which can be moved at any speed.

"In 'close-up' pictures of big explosions, such as bridges, forts, and the like, it is not politic for the movie men to get too close; a chance projectile may come their way. To overcome this difficulty the camera is set up in some adjacent spot and focused upon the scene of the explosion. From a safe distance the operator controls his camera by electrical wires, the result being as satisfactory as if he had been on the brink of the scene himself.

"So excellent are the pictures of modern 'warfare' thus obtained by producers in rural Britain that the motion-picture-theater patrons can not realize that motion-picture men are not allowed near the firing-line in the theaters of war and that the restrictions imposed on the producers prevent them from obtaining the real thing in France."

ANTS AS FOSSIL-COLLECTORS

AN ANT-HILL is not precisely the first place where one would go to look for fossils. Ants are tiny creatures, and we are accustomed to think of a fossil as something big—preferably the remains of some prehistoric creature as high as a house, like the far-famed dinosaur. There are, however, little fossils as well as big ones, and these may be quite as important to the geologist as the bones of a glyptodon or a megalosaurus. In a scientific expedition last summer to the fossil-fields of the West, Prof. Richard Swann Lull, of Yale University, found that ant-hills contained more of what he wanted than any other places. Ants bring up fragments from below, in building their burrows, and deposit them on the cone outside. They thus frequently unearth small fossils, in regions where these abound, more effectively than man could do, with his relatively clumsy methods. This region, Professor Lull reminds us in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York), has been pretty well combed over for the larger specimens. He says in effect:

"What we of the present expedition especially desired, however, was not to find more dinosaurs, but to hunt for the remains of the tiny mammals, the forebears of the warm-blooded, furry quadrupeds of to-day, which carried on a precarious existence in the midst of such stalking terrors as the giant reptiles.

"These mammal-remains are known from but few Mesozoic localities, and are valued proportionately. By some lucky chance it was discovered that, altho they might be found embedded in the sediments, the most productive places, curiously enough, were the ant-hills. The ants are a lusty breed, valiantly uniformed in brown and black, and with very effective stings, as we have good reason to know. In building their formicaries they not only collect material from the surrounding surface, but in excavating their subterranean galleries the sand and other particles are deposited on top of the growing pile.

"It has been found that, in addition to ordinary sand-grains, certain of the ant-hills also contain fossils, tiny teeth, bone fragments, and in rare instances perfect bones which the ants had unconsciously collected and which have been the source of much of our knowledge of the smaller forms which were contemporaneous with the giant reptiles. It was toward these ant-hills, therefore, that our attention was turned; indeed, they were the object of our journey. . . . . . .

"We attacked the ants' stronghold at once, going over the surface-material very carefully, taking the precaution, however, to put a little earth into the entrance and pat it down, thus reducing to a minimum the number of available defenders. The sand was then passed through a common flour-sifter and the residue carefully examined, the tiny teeth and bones being removed with a pair of forceps.

"Near Buck Creek itself the ant-hills contained only small sharks' teeth, showing that they were still built over marine beds. Then as one mounted the divide and with it crossed higher and higher strata, there was a long interval of totally unproductive formicaries, until the principal bed of lignite was reached, and above this, at a vertical distance of ten to fifteen feet, the best of the ant-hills were found, which contained among other remains the bones, scales, and teeth of fresh-water fishes allied to the garpikes living to-day in Southern rivers."

The mammalian relics thus found were very small, Professor Lull tells us, consisting of individual teeth or a fragment of a jaw with one or more teeth still in position, or other portions of the bones. None of the ant-hill mammals was larger than a rat, and many were much smaller. Some were carnivorous, feeding on insects, worms, and possibly other mammals. Others probably lived on tender leaves, berries, and seeds. All these facts were ascertained solely by the character of the teeth found in the ant-hills. The writer goes on, in substance:

"What of the mammals? Where were they and how did they survive the competition with the dinosaurs? Possibly their very insignificance was their chief safeguard, just as countless small rodents and insect-eating creatures live to-day in the lion- and buffalo-haunted African jungles. Possibly they were tree-inhabitants, and the location of the mammal-bearing ant-hills near the lignite certainly suggests an abundance of near-by vegetation. However we may interpret it, the evidence is clear that these mammals and the dinosaurs were contemporaries in the same general locality.

"Passing back in time some millions of years further, one finds this same association of mammals and dinosaurs, but many of the latter are very unlike their successors, and include mighty forms which soon became entirely extinct. But the mammals are practically the same, with little evidence of change, while the reptiles are undergoing their most remarkable evolution. These forebears of modern beasts and men live long ages without measurable progress, while reptilian dynasties wax and wane.

"But the mammals, with the tenacity of their race, are merely awaiting their opportunity. At last comes the day of reckoning when, due to some cause or causes of which we have not yet learned the nature, the dinosaurs, after their multi-millennial career, are blotted out and the Age of Mammals is begun.

"Now from their fastnesses stream the furry hosts, impelled by age-long earth-hunger, to fill every station in the economy of nature which the reptiles had possest, and now the evolutionary mill, turning faster and faster, grinds out the beasts both small and great which become in their turn the rulers of the earth until their place is usurped by humanity."

A RAP FOR THE INVENTIONS BOARD

AN "ambitious and grandiose proposal"—this is the phrase by which *The Scientific American* (New York, October 23) characterizes the plan of the new Naval Consulting Board to build a $5,000,000 laboratory for research to further naval progress, which laboratory, as proposed, appears to be really a sort of experimental navy-yard. The laboratory scheme is all right, the editor thinks, provided we do not go into it on too large a scale; but a "research laboratory" costing five millions will wreck the whole plan, he fears. When the proposal was first made public, the writer reminds us, his paper gave it hearty indorsement, believing that the building and equipment of a research laboratory, in which inventions could be tested, could render efficient aid in the development of new material for the Navy. But—he goes on:

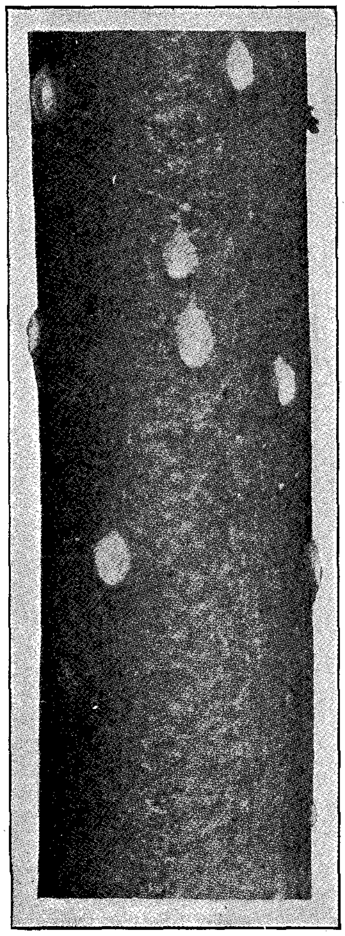
"In advocating the building of this laboratory we were mindful of the fact that the Navy Department has already at its disposal some highly efficient plans and apparatus, such as the model basin at Washington and at Ann Arbor, the wind-tunnel at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other experimental apparatus of a similar character, suitable and available for the investigation of naval problems. What we had in mind was the construction of a laboratory for physical and chemical tests, with possibly a few machine-shops of modest dimensions and sufficient equipment for testing out inventions through models built to scale.

"The plan as outlined at an all-day session of the Naval Consulting Board, however, calls for the creation not of a laboratory, but of a navy-yard, with docks capable of accommodating a modern dreadnought and with a marine railway large enough to build experimental submarines of 1,500 tons. The whole establishment, as proposed, is to cost some $5,000,000 and is to be operated at an annual expenditure which may run up to $3,000,000.

"Now, it seems to us, and we believe that the opinion will be backed by every naval officer who has had experience in the construction-work of the Navy, that in an experiment of this kind (and in the last analysis it is nothing more than an experiment) the work should be allowed to proceed by a natural process of growth. If the laboratory of modest proportion which we have in mind proves to be a success, and if the number of useful inventions selected by the Board proves to be sufficient to warrant an enlargement of the plant, well and good; but in this, as in every other new departure, we must learn to walk before we can hope to run. In commercial life a $5,000,000 plant would mean a $10,000,000 corporation, and no body of hard-headed business men would ever think of putting that amount of capital into a venture which had so little of precedent and so much of theory to back it as this ambitious and grandiose proposal. The fundamental idea underlying the Consulting Board is excellent, but by the way things are going it looks as tho the scheme were in danger of being killed by the kindness of its friends."

MOUTHS IN THE BARK OF TREES

MOST BEGINNERS IN BOTANY know that plants breathe through pores in their leaves. Not much more than a century ago, even the great botanists of the world did not know that most woody plants breathe also through holes in their bark. The great botanist, De Candolle, who gave these holes their present name of "lenticels," thought that they were buds. Recent investigations leave no doubt that they are mouths through which the tree breathes out oxygen and takes in carbonic acid, and also channels through which exchange of moisture takes place between the plant-organism and the outer air. To condense an article in *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington, November):



Courtesy of "The Journal of Heredity."

ON A MOIST DAY.

The Chinese magnolia twig, shown here highly magnified, has absorbed so much moisture through its dry, powdery, breathing cells that they are distended beyond the bark.

"Like all other living things, plants must breathe or they will not continue to live. The more highly specialized among them are therefore provided with elaborate respiratory systems, consisting of passages which conduct air to all parts of the plant, and openings on the surface, through which oxygen can be taken in and carbon dioxid given out, substantially as is the case with animals.

"The external openings of this ventilating system are of three general types: stomata or valves on the surfaces of leaves and young shoots; ventilating pores, which occur in certain aerial roots; and lenticels, pores in the older wood, whose presence can be noted by the unaided eye in almost any plant.

"The earlier naturalists were quite in the dark as to the function of these pores, but as early as 1809, Dupetit-Thouars declared their purpose was ventilation, and the work of several students during the next half-century demonstrated that this opinion was well founded.

"They are usually found on both stem and root of a plant, but may also appear on leaf-stems, and sometimes on fruits—the walnut and horse-chestnut, for instance.

"Yet, in spite of their wide-spread distribution, they have been sought in vain on some plants. They appear not to exist on the European grape altho they can easily be seen on its close relative, the scuppernog grape of the southern United States; they have not been discovered on the Italian honeysuckle, the trumpet-creeper, some species of clematis, the mock-orange, deutzia, etc.

"It has been explained that these plants are provided with a regularly repeated annular formation of the bark, and therefore do not stand in such need of lenticels for the purpose of ventilation. But this hypothesis carries little weight, when one finds that other plants with similar bark have lenticels. Why, for instance, should the climbing honeysuckles lack these organs, while those which do not climb possess them? And why are they present in the bittersweet, the Boston ivy, the wistaria, and other plants which have habits of growth and formation of bark similar to those above referred to, which lack lenticels?

"Another difficulty in the way of believing the idea once held, that they are indispensable to the respiration of the plant, is the fact that during a considerable part of the year they are partly or wholly closed by the formation of a layer of cork underneath them.

"Further, it has been discovered that the lenticels are in some cases permanently closed; they look normal from the outside, but are in reality of no value whatever to the plant for breathing.

"These facts have led many plant physiologists to think that, altho the lenticels undoubtedly do fulfil in many cases the function of breathing pores for the bark, that is not really their purpose.

"But whether breathing is the purpose of the lenticel or not, one can very easily demonstrate that it actually does act in most cases as an outlet for the plant's ventilating system. A favorite laboratory experiment is to seal up one end of a stick, seal a tube around the other end, and then force air under pressure through the stick, submerged in water. A string of fine bubbles will issue from every lenticel. The fact can be demonstrated even more easily, merely by sealing both ends of a short stick and then submerging it in warm water; the warmth will in most cases be sufficient to expel the cooler air within the stick, and bubbles will appear at the lenticels.

"Sometimes these openings reach a length as great as a third of an inch; in other cases, as in the bark of the sycamore, they are so small as to be almost microscopic. In twigs they are commonest on the under side, and the number increases somewhat regularly with the age of the wood.

"Structurally, the lenticel may be described in simplest terms as an opening through the bark, which is filled, in most cases, with a mass of powdery packing-cells, so loosely arranged that air can easily pass between them. In wet weather these cells usually expand and protrude from the opening, so that the lenticel comes to resemble a wart.

"This response to the humidity of the outside air gives the clue to another function which the lenticels share with the stomata—to aid in regulating the transpiration of the plant. Indeed, Devaux, one of the latest botanists to give the subject careful study, concludes that it is more correct to say they regulate the amount of moisture in the plant than to ascribe ventilation as their chief function."

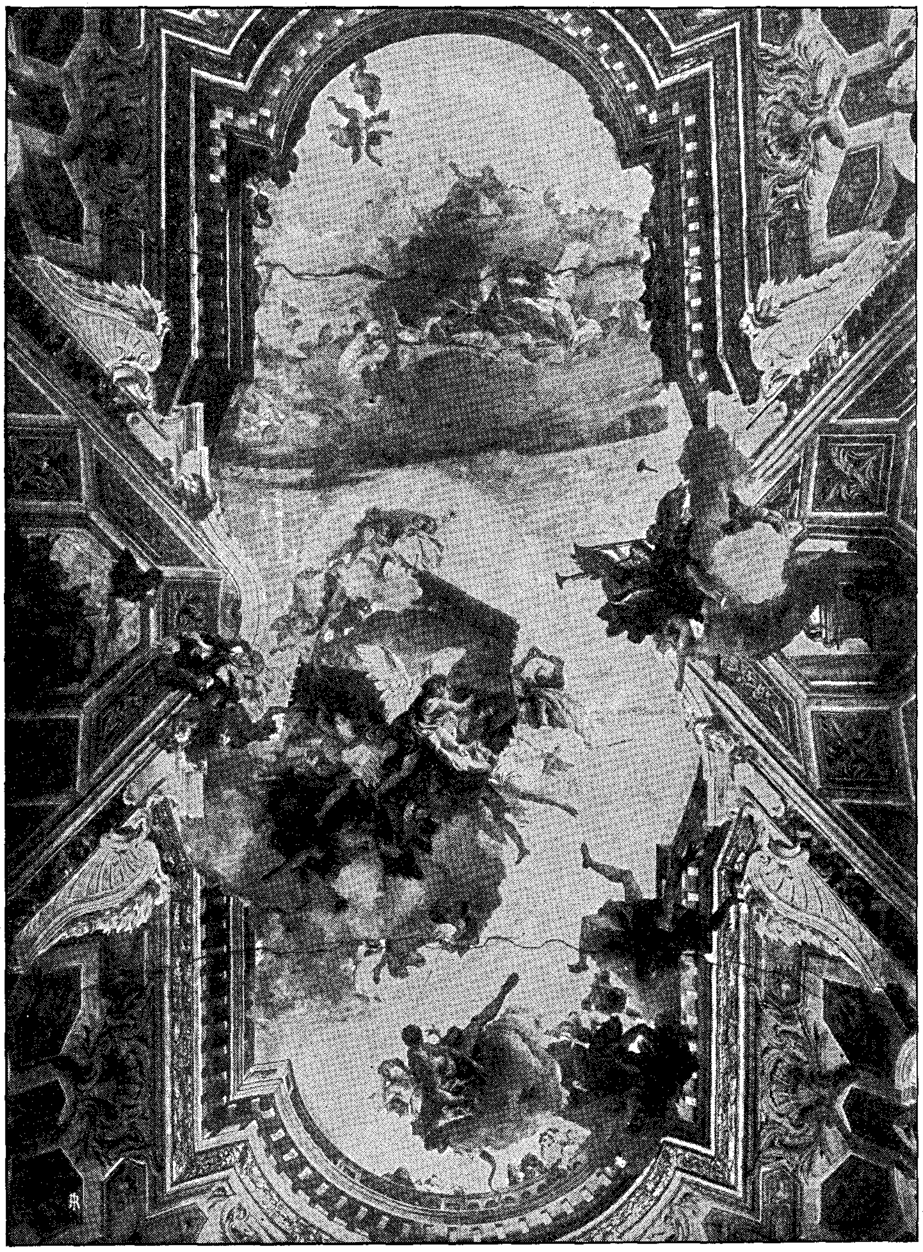
"WEIGHTED" LEATHER—If asked to recommend substances to be used fraudulently to give weight to cheap leather, probably no one would think of suggesting sugar or Epsom salts; yet, according to Bulletin 165 of the United States Agricultural Department's Bureau of Chemistry, these are the "weighting" materials most generally found, the sugar being used in the form of glucose. Says *The Lancet* (London, October 2), commenting on this fact:

"It would be thought that the least desirable materials to give weight to leather would be soluble substances, for the moment such leather is exposed to wet weather these substances would dissolve and weaken the tough and water-proof qualities of the material. We do not know whether the weighting of leather with soluble compounds is practised to any extent in this country. We imagine not, but this clearly occurs in the United States. . . . Tanners state that leather is loaded with foreign materials because the boot- and shoemakers will buy only the lower-priced leather which, to use a trade-expression, 'cuts to advantage'—that is, a leather from which the greatest number of soles can be cut at the lowest cost a pair. Approximately 63 per cent. of the leathers examined were weighted with glucose or Epsom salts, or both. This loading varies from 1 to 7.5 with an average of 3 per cent. of Epsom salts, and up to 10.4 with an average of 5.5 per cent. of glucose, amounting to a total maximum loading, when both are present, of 16 per cent. and an average of 8 per cent. The loading process often makes the leather hard, brittle, and liable to crack, and, when the soluble loading washes out, the leather is more easily penetrated by water. In short, this weighting trick tends to destroy those very essential properties of leather for which it is trusted. Our boots and shoes, while supple and yielding, should be waterproof. The menace to the health and comfort of the wearer of loaded leather is obvious, and the practise is most reprehensible. Imagine such leather in the trenches, while its use in any circumstances is full of risk to the soldier's well-being. Those in charge of our military contracts will be advised to take note of this new attack of the adulterator."

LETTERS AND ART

BOMBS WRECKING VENETIAN ART

After the bombardment of the Rimini and Ancona cathedrals the Austrians, it is said, promised to spare Italian churches. But an aerial raid over Venice broke the promise, and "the admiredest citie in the world" has one less of its jewels to show posterity. The magnificent frescoes by Tiepolo in the Church of the Scalzi—known as the Church of the Barefooted Friars—are "hopelessly destroyed." This verdict of art-critics like Signor Modligliani, Director of the Brera Gallery in Milan, Signor Opetti, and others who hastened to Venice to see whether the damage was irreparable, is contained in a Venice dispatch to the New York *Times*, where we also read:



THE TIEPOLO LOST TO THE WORLD.

This fresco, accounted one the best products of eighteenth-century Italian art, was completely ruined by the bomb which wrecked the roof of the Church of the Scalzi in Venice.

> "They say that the frescoes are now merely a memory, a bomb having penetrated the vaulted ceiling and burst in a confined space, destroying the entire roof, which fell in heaps of dust and small fragments on the pavement of the church.
>
> "Fortunately the side chapels were untouched, and paintings by Giovanni Bellini and other masters had been removed earlier to places of safety.
>
> "A large crowd surrounds the ruined building throughout the day, weeping with rage at the destruction of a cherished treasure. Venetians say the Austrians could not have discovered a more efficacious means to rouse Italian feeling against the age-long enemy and to increase the enthusiasm for the war against what they call 'spiteful barbarians.'"

Pope Benedict, according to a cable dispatch from Rome to the New York *Sun*, "has written to the Patriarch of Venice publicly condemning the Austrian aerial raid on that city as an unjustifiable destruction of churches." The official Austrian report explains the attack on Venice as a reprisal for an Italian aerial bombardment of the town of Trieste, when three inhabitants were killed. Its account of achievements is this:

> "Our aviators bombarded the arsenal, electric-power station, railway station, some fortifications, and other military buildings with bombs of medium caliber, causing many fires. Next morning our squadron of naval aeroplanes again attacked Venice, where fires from the previous attack were still burning. This time our airmen bombarded a flying-shed and a war-vessel."

In the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Royal Cortissoz, the art-critic, declares that the church which has suffered is "not one of the choicest architectural monuments in that city." "Baroque in design, it is more gorgeous than artistic," but "the ceiling was one of the most important survivals of eighteenth-century decoration." Further:

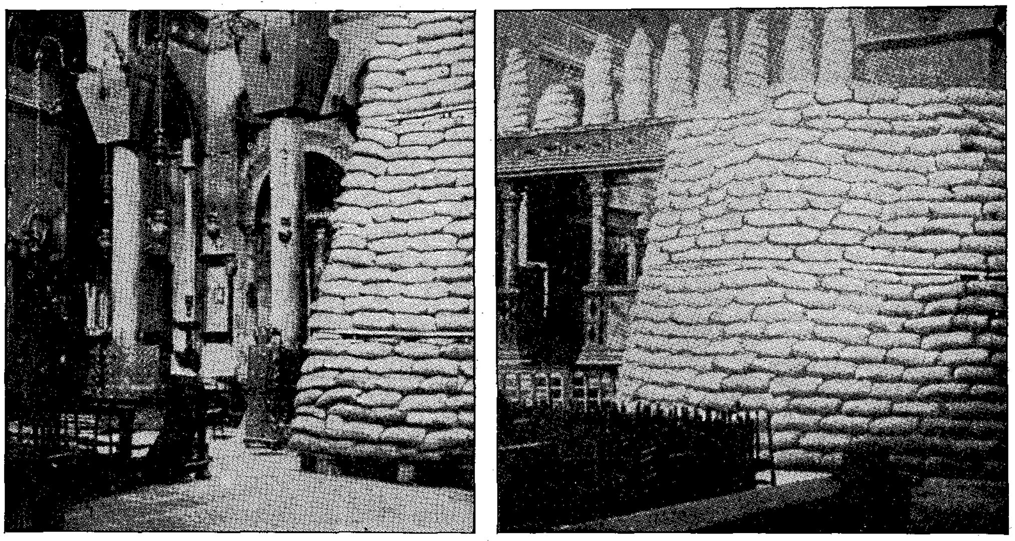
> "Tiepolo painted it in his most characteristic vein, which is to say that he made it a masterpiece of Italian bravura. This brutish crime against art, of minor significance compared with the crime of Reims, is akin to it in one respect. It obliterates a peculiarly irreplaceable monument. Tiepolo is not a man to be studied in the museums, tho some of his finest things are preserved in public galleries. His genius is best apprehended in the buildings for which he painted his decorations, and the ceiling of the Scalzi shed invaluable light on his inspiration and his technique. There he let himself go, flinging his prodigious groups into an immense panel with seeming carelessness, but with a sense of balance comparable to that of the classical designers. He painted with the hand of an improvisator, but with the brain of an architect. There are no random strokes

in his disposition of his flying figures. They are all justly placed.

"There is a gleam of irony in the fate that has overtaken this particular painting. Its subject is the translation to Loreto, by a miracle, of the house of the Madonna. No miracle could save that house from the frightfulness which Germany has introduced into war."

Cabled reports state that another bomb fell in the Piazza of San Marco, and, of course, narrowly escaped the great cathedral. Mr. Herbert Vivian tells us in the London *Sphere* how the great edifice has been transformed through fear of calamity:

"The interior of the cathedral is painful in a different way. When we pack up all our treasures there is always a sense of sadness, even tho we are glad and wise to depart. Sadness and uncertainty. Will the depository people deal kindly with the things we love? Moreover, St. Mark's has always imposed a special awe, architectural as well as religious, an awe shared by the cathedral of Barcelona perhaps, but not by those of Milan or Paris or Westminster. And the profanation seems worse than Cromwell's troopers or Turkish infidels could have wrought. Those fourteen peerless statues on the architrave — St. Mark, the Blessed Virgin, and the twelve Apostles—might be fat white slugs or crawling caterpillars or chrysalids of giant moths or piles of swallows' nests or formless babies or stalagmites in shrouds; anyhow, something more suited to a charnel-house. The whole holy house is a warehouse, a war-house. Everywhere all the apparatus of street-fighting, heaps and heaps of heavy sandbags, damp and swollen and unpleasant, a crawling plague of fat white rats that huddle against the porphyries and malachites and alabasters, throttle the carved columns, scale walls, bury pulpit, choir, altars, and baptistery. Such is our first impression of the splendid bulwarks which Italian foresight provides against unlikely forays of the Hun. Forget that here is a holy of holies, regard St. Mark's as packed up for Italy's journey to her promised land, remember that Italians, already famous as the best restorers in the world, are now proving themselves the prime protectors.


A WORSHIPER KNEELING BEFORE A HIDDEN ALTAR. AN ALTAR AND THE FAMOUS APOSTLES SHROUDED.

HOW ST. MARK'S IN VENICE ANTICIPATES BOMBS FROM THE AIR.

"If you murmur at the way in which they have smothered and boxed and sandbagged the divine *loggetta* of Sansovino at the foot of the immortal campanile, recall how very lately both *loggetta* and campanile were but a heap of crumbling dust, every fragment of which was collected and numbered and put together until the knowing ones—the *conoscenti*—vow the new is better than the old."

Feeling in America is exprest by the New York *Times* in such words as these:

"In all the wars of Venice, and the Venetians were a warlike and domineering people, the 'tiara of proud towers' of the Adriatic city was unmolested. But now, when man was just beginning to think that he had conquered war and established the brotherhood of all nations, bombs shatter Ruskin's 'level field of checkered stones' in front of the palace of the Doges, and the winged lion is threatened with destruction. The whole world was shocked a dozen years ago when the beautiful campanile crumbled and fell, and now the new tower is a target for aerial bombs. . . . . . .

"Dropping bombs on Venice is no more dastardly than dropping bombs on London, but somehow the shock to the world caused by this latest outrage of Teutonic warfare seems greater. For the whole world has taken pride in Venice; her preservation for all time seemed assured. Byron mourned the departed glories of the sea-city, but he was a poet and in a bitter mood. In the eyes of the modern world Venice has preserved her glories. Railroads and telephones have not destroyed her beauty. But the Austrian aeroplanes threaten to wipe her out of existence."

IS VERNON LEE NEUTRAL AT HEART?

VERNON LEE, the name by which Miss Violet Paget is known to the world of letters, has by her books shown herself one of the most cosmopolitan of Englishwomen. They cover many subjects of European culture, and evince a spiritual kinship with nearly all the now warring countries. In the early days of the war she wrote several articles violently attacking the English Government for participating in the acts that had plunged Europe into strife. Just now her status, tho implied as a "neutral" in the current *Atlantic Monthly*, seems to be a matter of doubt to some of her English *confrères*. In the London *Sphere*, the editor, Mr. Clement Shorter, speaks of "a writer known as Vernon Lee," of whom it is reported that she "has proclaimed herself a pro-German in the war." If this be true, he says, "it may, I suppose, be taken as an indication of our tolerance as a nation that the firm of Chatto & Windus are about to publish a new book by her, 'The Ballet of the Nations.'" Her parable in *The Atlantic* which may set to rest whatever doubts Mr. Shorter may have is called "The Heart of a Neutral," and runs thus:

"As may happen to the humblest of us, and not merely to princesses, the fairies came to my christening.

"Those whom my parents invited were the different nations. And each brought me the gift of understanding her greatness and beauty, and enriching my life with such knowledge. England and Italy came with their poetry and humor and practical wisdom, the ripeness of modern times, and the heritage of oldest civilizations; France came with her humane laughing lucidity; and Germany with her music and philosophy and the children's tales roosting in her Christmas-tree. Even Russia and Poland, whose soil I was never to tread, came as the foster-mothers (unreconciled sisters!) of my father's boyhood. And all of them said, 'This child shall have the joy of loving us.'

"Now, my parents had forgotten to invite one fairy, who came to my christening to do me an ill turn.

"'These gifts,' she said, 'I can not indeed take away, for even a fairy, and an angry one, has no power to remove fairy-gifts. But I will add mine, which may spoil all of them. For with the knowledge of the good of each nation, this child shall know in sadness the weakness and folly also of them all. And every nation shall say to her, "You are an alien, and tho you love me, shall have no power over my heart."'

"And as the unkind fairy willed, so it was to be.

"But, even as in the story, one kind and helpful fairy had foreseen what would happen; and hiding behind the arras, kept the bestowal of her gift until that unkind one should have done her worst.

"She, too, has come forward, not at my christening, but at least before the other and last sacrament.

> "And behold! I find her gift in my old and unworthy hands. For she had said:
>
> "'When all the nations shall welter in the pollution of warfare, this child's eyes shall remain clear from its fratricide fumes; she shall drink deep of sorrow, but recognize and put away from her lips the sweetened and consecrated cup of hatred.'"

Mr. Shorter's imputation of Vernon Lee's pro-Germanism may possibly be based on such writings as her letter to Mme. Rosika Schwimmer in aid of the organized protest of women against the conflict. In it she speaks of herself as "unable to seek self-justificatory consolation in the colossal and still-growing myth of a defense not only of English 'liberties,' but of all Europe's peace, civilization, and future progress, from a Minotaur of Prussian militarism employing an unwilling, but cowardly and idiotic Germany as the instrument of its infernal lusts." She adds:

> "This myth was bound to arise spontaneously in the mind of every English liberal trying to justify himself and his Government for this unintelligible cataclysm. This myth has been sincerely and unanimously enlarged, defined, given shape and voice by, alas, most of the popular English writers of the day: Mr. H. G. Wells led off on the very day of the war's declaration with an article declaring 'that every sword now drawn for England was a sword drawn for peace.' . . . . . .
>
> "And the poets! They, even more than the prose-writers, have bid England save Europe, and what is more unexpected, deliver poor, helpless Germany from the Prussian monster. 'Surgeon her, ye Nations!' one of these sonneteers has written, describing the present war as a cancer-operation to which the deserving German invalid is being submitted for her ultimate recovery. And what the writers have written and the poets have sung, the British public, suddenly become unexpectedly sensitive to phrases and catch-words, has repeated, repeats, and, alas, thinks and feels with absolute sincerity."

FRENCH PRAISE OF GERMAN FAIRNESS

ONE OF THE MOST brilliant and fearless men of letters of Germany is Wilhelm Herzog, the Munich journalist and essayist. A few months before the outbreak of the war Mr. Herzog founded a radical magazine, *Forum*, in whose pages he boldly attacked militarism in general and the war-loan then pending in particular. With a prescience only too well founded, he foresaw the threatening specter of bloody war and penned an inspiring appeal to the "intellectuals" of all nations to unite forces and, by superior brain-power, make it impossible for the unthinking multitude to rush headlong to their destruction over the waiting precipice.

Mr. Herzog is a warm friend and supporter of Frank Wedekind, the famous German dramatist, whose daring social studies have roused bitter controversy and shocked conventional spirits. Only a short while before the outbreak of hostilities Wedekind contributed to the *Forum* a masterly essay on peace, in which he brought out the analogy of the present struggle of the people for peace with their earlier struggles for religious liberty and for national unity, and bade peace-advocates not despair of ultimate triumph tho their efforts might not be crowned with success for a hundred years or more.

That Herzog and his colleagues are amazingly unswayed by the passions that have torn the bosoms of so many intellectual leaders on both sides of the conflict is witnessed by a warm eulogy in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* (Lausanne) from the pen of Antoine Guilland. In the course of a contribution on German affairs Mr. Guilland writes:

> "The gods be praised! They are beginning to realize in Germany the wrong done the nation by the lucubrations of such reputedly scientific minds as those of Ostwald, Lasson, and Lamprecht. A remarkable jurist, Mr. Walther Schücking, has not feared to write upon this subject: 'It has been no mystery for any of us that the representatives of the intellectual life in Germany have been headed for many decades in a backward direction. The historians, for example, for the most part, still hail the unification of 1870–71. Their point of view is national-liberalism tinctured with Pan-Germanism. It is this view-point, which characterizes the thought of our professors, that must be blamed for the destruction of all those spiritual bridges which might have been reared between Germany and foreign countries.'
>
> "This article appeared in a courageous Munich review edited by Mr. Wilhelm Herzog, a hardy writer who does not fear to breast dangerous currents and to struggle against the enthusiasm of national passions. Gathering around him independent minds—Edouard Bernstein, Walther Schücking, F. W. Förster, Franz Marc, Wilhelm Hauenstein, Karl Vorländer—Mr. Wilhelm Herzog himself furnishes the major part of the articles, after the fashion of Péguy in the *Cahiers de la quinzaine*.
>
> "I particularly recommend those written under these titles: 'The Deluge,' 'War and Business,' 'The New Spirit,' 'The Venders in the Temple,' 'The Overestimation of Art,' 'The Impotence of Reason,' and, above all, that superb 'Hymn to Toleration,' wherein there breathes so large a spirit of humanity. I am told that the *Forum*, which scourges with so much courage the lies of the press, the hypocritical morality of the Pharisees, the clatter of the charlatans of patriotism, and the Punchinellos of politics and of literature who make good incomes by inflaming the hates of peoples, is much read in the trenches. A matter of very good augury, that! Mr. Herzog cites many letters written by officers and soldiers at the front, all of whom encourage him in the salutary labor he has undertaken. One of them writes thus:
>
> "'One ought to send all the fire-eaters into the hell of battle. There they would learn what war is. They'd get off their high horses pretty quick. Among the men at the front one finds only respect for the enemy. They would see too that between our soldiers and the prisoners there often exist the most amicable relations; never that hatred which flourishes elsewhere in the country. We did, to be sure, cherish an immense wrath against the English for a while. But that wrath faded away and finally disappeared when we found ourselves face to face with the adversary. They are brave among the brave, and the Belgians, with what courage they fight! . . . . . .
>
> "'Truly the epoch in which we live is great. . . . Let us be truthful and do our enemies justice. One virtue has always been recognized in Germans, that of loyalty. . . . It is a splendid task the *Forum* has assigned itself, of cultivating this. You have the courage of sincere confession. Persevere in that line; your paper can but gain esteem.'"

The writer comments on the peculiarly violent hatred of England exhibited by some of the more rabid quill-drivers, and quotes a sentence of Herzog apropos in which he observes:

> "You accuse the English press of lying, but do you not know that in England too there are sensible voices raised to warn their compatriots against the hasty judgments and the lies which have been propagated concerning German life? Such labor appears to me more useful than that which seeks to encourage the English in the prejudices and false ideas they have formed of us."

In the latter part of his "chronicle" Mr. Guilland quotes a criticism of the English from another German pen which is in piquant contrast. This was written by Theodore Fontane, the German novelist of the nineteenth century, and appears in a little book called "A Summer in London," which was first published in 1854, but has recently been brought out in a new edition by a Berlin publishing firm. Fontane regarded the English nation as a Colossus, but one with feet of clay and destined to be overthrown. And to the query as to who would overthrow it he replies:

> "Some say Catholicism, others Radicalism. It will be neither the one nor the other. It will be the yellow fever of gold, the cult of Mammon. There is the malady which is spreading in the organism, which undermines it and poisons it. The English involved in external wars, even unfortunate ones, may retain their healthy red cheeks for a hundred years; . . . but attacked on their own soil the island has always been ill defended. Romans, Saxons, Danes, Normans have given proof of that. A boat has sufficed each of these peoples to remain master of the country and teach the lesson to new generations. English power still exists, but it is like a blade rusted by the sweat of the chase for money: it is daily losing its cutting edge. *Mene Tekel* is at hand! Do not be deceived!—it is not the people, it is not the Parliament, it is not the nobility, it is not the clergy who govern England; it is the gentlemen of the City and of Liverpool. Commerce, if it makes great, also makes little; it may make great externally, but it always makes the soul petty. It buys the courage it does not possess, and therein lies the danger."

A JAPANESE "BUTTERFLY"

DOUBTS of the ability of a Japanese prima donna to represent the Japanese heroine in "Madame Butterfly" seem to be felt by some of the New York music-critics. But the critic of the New York *Evening Post* looks at the case in a different light and avers that Mr. Max Rabinoff, in introducing Mme. Tamaki Miura in this rôle, has played a trump-card. At any rate, it is recorded that the tiny *Butterfly* took the house at the Manhattan Opera by storm. Mr. Finck declares that "not only is her performance authoritative, as no Occidental conception can be, but she is a fine actress, reminding one of her great countrywoman, Soda Yocco." He gives this account of her portrayal of the Japanese maiden who is courted and then deserted by the American lieutenant:

Photograph by Matzene, Chicago.

TAMAKI MIURA,

The Japanese prima donna who has set the critics arguing whether a woman from the West can better portray the *Butterfly* of Puccini's opera than a woman of her own nation.

"She has a voice of unusual beauty, power, and fervor. Even the white, thin quality of the medium voice is an asset in this part, as Tamaki Miura San seems like the child she is supposed to be. She is as gay and childlike, as full of laughter, as any tiny Japanese maiden of fifteen would be, but there are also remarkable dignity and poise in her manner.

"In the second act her face changes with every mood. The curtain rises on a sad little *Butterfly*, but one who hopes for the early return of her beloved American. A very pretty touch in this act is her adoration of *Pinkerton's* photograph, which hangs conspicuously in the protection of *Butterfly's* shrine, and which she worships with far more ardor than she does the bronze Buddha. Her singing and acting of 'Un bel di' were thrilling, especially the last joyous cry, when her imagination paints the meeting. Exquisite, too, was her hurried examination of every corner, every door, which might disclose *Pinkerton*, followed by tragic disappointment. The latter scene was most touching; and so was her pathetically dignified meeting with the American wife. Like a true Oriental, she makes less of meeting death than other *Butterflies*. Quite simple, yet poignant, is this release from her despair. Hara-kiri is a very private, personal affair, to be performed with decency and as little commotion as possible, so she hides all the ugly part of it with screen and scarf, and merely staggers out to meet the lover whose voice she hears.

"Many of those who went to hear the Oriental *Butterfly* doubtless expected to hear an Oriental voice. In the medium the suggestion is there, the rolled 'r' which would liberate this part of the voice is sometimes used, but usually not. The result is a little reedy, but when Mme. Miura's voice rises into the upper register, all whiteness vanishes. It soars true as a bell, up and up, with no effort, with unusual volume, and a warmth that thrills. It would be most interesting to hear her in some Occidental rôle, tho no other part could suit her as *Butterfly* does."

An editorial writer in the New York *Evening Sun* will not be beguiled so far as his brother purveyor of evening opinion. He admits that "in certain details there may have appeared an ethnological, a geographical truth which a Western actress could not attain." But—

"Art suggests rather than reproduces. It should be remembered that Mme. Miura had to divest herself of most of the artistic traditions of her own land before she could impersonate the character imagined by an American novelist and set to music in Italy. If she had trusted to native impulses and conceptions she would have cut as poor a figure as does the drunken actor who tries to take a drunken part.

"No doubt the element of novelty constituted an appeal. But opera audiences are not to be caught by sideshow effects. When the little lady of Japan was called before the curtain tribute was paid to the universal art in her tragic picture—the same power that makes the drawings of Hokusai intelligible to Western eyes."

In an interview in the morning *Sun* Mme. Miura tells something of the difficulties she has had to surmount in becoming a prima donna:

"When I go back to Japan I want so much to introduce to them what I have learned in my travels abroad. You see, we have so few singers of real merit in Japan, and there is so little understanding of the art among the great mass of people that it is hardly worth while to give a serious musical entertainment. The authorities in Tokyo have on several occasions stopt performances of opera, and we labored there under so many difficulties that it was very disheartening. I wish to change all that and show them what can really be accomplished. But first the people must be educated to a genuine appreciation of what good music and opera are. That will take a long time, I'm afraid."

Other facts were communicated to the reporter:

"While a student in the Academy of Music in Tokyo, Mme. Miura made her first appearance at a private performance. She had studied under German and Russian teachers, who made up the rest of the singing company. After graduating from the academy she became a teacher in the same institution and later appeared in one or two performances of opera at the Imperial Theater which were tolerated by the authorities.

"After her marriage three years ago Mme. Miura went to Singapore, but on account of the opposition of her husband's family she was obliged for the time being to abandon appearing on the stage. This ban was finally lifted and she arrived in Berlin to study just before the war broke out.

"She was able to make her way to London, where she sang with Patti at the London Opera House and at many Red Cross benefits for wounded soldiers. Even there conditions were not to her liking, she said, for the war had reduced the size of the audiences, and every one was nervous about the *Zeppelins*. So she finally came to America—the goal of her ambitions—and she is 'happy, oh, so happy, here,' and wants to stay for a long time."

Mme. Miura tells us that "Madame Butterfly" is her favorite opera and Wagner her favorite composer of orchestral music. She also has opinions on such lost causes as votes for women, saying:

"Such a thing as that in Japan would be unheard of. But in my country the women have so many other things to do that they never think of wanting to take a hand in political affairs. Besides, they are not educated up to it. . . . In Japan the men are cleverer than the women. We all acknowledge that. But in America the women appear to think that they are cleverer than the men. I really don't think that is true myself."

THE WAR AND NON-CHRISTIAN PEOPLES

A GURKHA fighting in the British trenches on the Western front was asked his opinion of the war and answered "with a delighted smile": "All war is good; this is heaven." The remark is used by Bishop Frodsham in a recent *Christian Work* (New York) article to illustrate his conclusion that, contrary to the fears of many Christians in Europe and America, the present war, "regarded as a war," has not yet had "any disastrous effect upon Christianity in the eyes of non-Christian peoples." It seems quite natural to this retired Australian bishop that the question should arise: "If in Europe men and women have been tempted to turn aside with disgust from a religion which appears to be identified with bloodshed on so huge a scale, will not a similar nausea be felt by non-Christian peoples who look upon Christianity from without, and assess it by the way in which these Christians love one another?"

Now, it may be humiliating to say so, but we must remember, says Dr. Frodsham, "that non-Christian races are not swayed, to any appreciable extent, by pacifist ideals, Christian or otherwise." "The Indian troops, for instance, are peoples that delight in war," we are reminded, and the Gurkha incident is brought in by the Bishop to confirm the statement. In the main, he continues,

> "They have been recruited from among the Rajputs, the Gurkhas, the Mahrattas, the Sikhs, the Pathans, and the other fighting clans of Mussulmans. Their warlike traditions stretch far back into the misty past. For over a hundred years some of them have been fighting side by side with the British. So far, then, from being shocked by the spectacle of bloodshed on so huge a scale, they are much more likely to be pleased at it."

The former Bishop of North Queensland then quotes "a furious indictment of Christianity, or rather of American civilization visualized as Christian," by a Mohammedan named Achmed Abdullah, which lately appeared in *The Forum*. The inference would be that the war is giving Moslems a more, rather than a less, favorable opinion of Christianity. For Achmed Abdullah said:

> "If you wish to conquer with the right of fire and the might of sword, go ahead and do so, or at least say so. It would be a motive that we Moslems, being warriors, could understand and appreciate. But do not clothe your greed for riches and dominion in the hypocritical nasal singsong of a heaven-decreed mission to enlighten the poor native, a Pharisee call of duty to spread the word of your Savior, your lying intention to uplift the ignorant pagan. . . . You are deaf to the voice of reason and fairness, and so you must be taught with the whirling swish of the sword when it is red."

In the next point urged by the Bishop we are reminded that he is a Briton, and naturally considers the cause of Britain and her allies to be just and that of her opponents unjust. So he holds it to be true all over the world that "the moral side of the war is the Allies' best asset." And a statement of Premier Okuma's in *The Japan Magazine* is cited as a proof of this contention and an index to Japanese opinion. Said the Japanese Premier:

> "It will be our one ambition at this time to show the West, what it is slow to believe, that we can work harmoniously with great Occidental Powers to support and protect the highest ideals of civilization even to the extent of dying for them. Not only in the Far East, but anywhere else that may be necessary, Japan is ready to lay down her life for the principles that the foremost nations will die for. It is to be in line with these nations that she is at this time opposing and fighting what she believes to be opposed to these principles. Japan's relation to the present conflict is as a defender of the things that make for higher civilization and a more permanent peace."

Indian opinion, we read next, "is not likely to be divergent from Japanese opinion." Honor and loyalty and respect for obligations are set down as characteristic of the Indian tribes subject to the British Crown. So that "if there was little danger of their being offended at Christianity because of the war, there was a very real danger of their despising both us and our religion if we had been false to our oath to Belgium." Bishop Frodsham's "deep interest in China and many years' close observation of Chinese character" convince him that the Chinese will recognize the Allies as being "moved by moral considerations" and "truly representative of Christianity." So he concludes, speaking of course as a Briton, not as a neutral—

> "That the war has not appreciably affected the non-Christian outlook upon Christianity in the East. On the contrary, as may be assumed, indeed, from Count Okuma's remarks, it has fired non-Christian people concerned with the ambition for proving to a dull-sighted West that they can work harmoniously with Occidental Powers to support and protect the higher ideals of civilization—Christian as opposed to Napoleonic ideals. The position of affairs is so far improved, and the abiding status of Christianity among non-Christian races may be said to depend upon the way in which Christianity will be applied after the war has been brought to an end."

PUTTING OUT THE RED LIGHTS

WITHIN the borders of Chicago's "levee" district, which had long made the city notorious throughout the world, after a three-years' campaign against the social evil, writes George J. Anderson in *The Continent*, "there were over 500 darkened resorts where the red lights burned no more." And beginning with the Chicago disclosures, "the fight has gone relentlessly on until the United States is the cleanest great nation in the world." This country, believes Mr. Anderson, "can well 'point with pride' to a national house-cleaning in the past three years," for commercialized vice "has received a crushing blow." What it has meant in Chicago is thus graphically narrated:

> "In April, 1912, an old college friend, a lawyer, suggested that it might not be unprofitable for me, both as a citizen and a journalist, to see at close range some things in Chicago life that were probably novelties to one just out of the more Puritanic atmosphere of Boston. Their novelty was enough to make the heart sick. Our expedition began with a visit to 'Freiberg's,' that notorious dance-hall whose reputation has been well-nigh international. Then it was in full operation, with singers, drink-serving waiters, and its staff of professional prostitutes. The picture of that brazen vice has not yet faded from my mind. From there we went to an establishment where the brazenness and the viciousness were only increased by the evil surroundings of a disorderly saloon. Afterward, we walked around the more populous squares of the so-called 'segregated district.'
>
> "On every hand the brilliantly lighted dens, with the jangle of their ragtime songs and revelry, and the hoarse laughter of patrons and prostitutes, lined the squalid streets. Outside the resorts, hangers-on bid for custom. Through the blocks and the constantly opened doors, groups of men, mostly youths, passed and repassed as at some conventional county fair. Policemen strolled, casual and care-free, through the throng. Beside the curbs rolled a procession of autos and taxicabs. I returned from the 'levee' wondering that the better Chicago tolerated it for a moment, wondering still more how such a foe could be driven from its entrenchments.
>
> "And yet—only three short years afterward, with the same friend and over the same route, we have been met with an astounding change. 'Freiberg's,' the hall of revelry, was barred and in blackness; not a light or a woman in sight. The disorderly saloon was in like desolation, with only one dim gleam

> in a room of the deserted hotel above. Around the blocks we went, met everywhere by bars and bolts, by boarded windows and the signs of real-estate agents. Standing on a gala corner of the old days, we faced absolute blackness, save for the street-lights alone, and were passed only by one young colored girl during our entire stay.
>
> "The lone policeman with whom we talked hoped 'the church folk were satisfied.' A cabman at the corner, in offering to guide us to resorts vaguely remote, declared the place was 'dead.' 'They're all watchin' it all the time!'
>
> "Chicago had awakened; that's all. . . . To Chicago commercialized vice has become not 'the necessary evil,' but a matter of public conscience."

And all over the country the battalions of reform have prest on in like manner, we are told; "countless red lights have been put out and many more been dimmed." Few people, Mr. Anderson thinks, realize either the swiftness or the extent of the reform, partly because of our reaction from the sex-exploitation of two years ago on the stage, in the pulpit, and in the press. "But it is to the credit of our conscience and to the driving-power of the crusade that we did not permit a revulsion against exploitation to divert us from the evil itself." And we read further:

> "With Yankee shrewdness we were quick to strike at the profits of commercialized vice. Every investigation reiterated the cry to sever the money-nerve if we would paralyze the monster's every limb. And to our further credit, too, we began not with the poor, exploited victims, but with the 'higher-ups,' their keepers, and, above all, with those concealed, often respected, partners who—for an extortionate consideration—gave them shelter within their real estate. Thus came to be devised the famous injunction and abatement law which, beginning in Iowa five or more years ago, has swiftly spread throughout a score of States and the District of Columbia. Curiously enough, Illinois, essentially the birthplace of the reform, has only recently placed this particular law upon its statute-books.
>
> "As many readers doubtless know, this act permits any citizen, under such legal conditions as each State may provide, to obtain an injunction against a house of shame and to have the property closed for a year at least, together with other penalties. Righteousness has been quick to seize the weapon thus provided to its hand. . . . . . .
>
> "As a result of these changes, segregation in this country—save in parts of the South alone—is an exploded superstition. The 'Hi' Gill reformation in Seattle is perhaps its most dramatic expression. The commission in seventeen cities and in two States (Massachusetts and Wisconsin) have been unanimous in its condemnation! . . . . . .
>
> "Almost wherever vice investigations like these have been made, the name of George J. Kneeland is known. He had started on this career before the appointment from the Chicago Vice Commission gave him a national reputation. Since that time, he has visited over 100 communities for this purpose, has interviewed, directly and indirectly, a great army of 125,000 prostitutes and has secured the life-stories of at least 5,000. Now he is chief investigator for Mr. Rockefeller's Bureau of Social Hygiene in New York. . . . . . .
>
> "Mr. Kneeland believes there are four chief lines of attack upon vice as a business, each hitting, it will be noted, at the money-nerve. These are: The separation of liquor from prostitution; the enforcement of the laws against owners of property used for immoral purposes; punishment of men who live off the proceeds of prostitution, and the reduction of the number of patrons.
>
> "All these phases have been conspicuous in the victories of the past three years. The advance against the liquor-traffic, the steady march of the abatement legislation, strict enforcement of the Mann Act, and other laws against male exploiters, and educational campaigns in social hygiene—these typify the four-square conception of the fight. To be sure, what may be called the Red Cross work has not been altogether neglected, as the success of Bedford Reformatory in New York will indicate. But 'the wounded and the missing' have not been the object of attack, nor has the sad problem of their reform been largely concerned in these first stages.
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> "This tragic factor of supply in the world's most awful traffic must interest every hamlet and every home. Commercialized vice, as a pressing and flagrant social problem, is largely confined to the cities. But its girlish recruits are drawn from the farthest farms. Some have estimated the rural supply as nearly 50 per cent.,—doubtless much too high; but it gives an idea of the concern with which every village must watch the struggle to crush out this infamous trade. . . . . . .
>
> "To the Church will be left, in the last analysis, the task of final extinguishment. The wisdom of hygiene and the force of law will each attempt its appointed tasks. But some of these fateful scarlet gleams will yet remain until a new way of life floods out the fires of lust and lucre that sear the hearts of men."

THE PANAMA RELIGIOUS CONGRESS

AN IMPRESSION SEEMS TO PREVAIL in some quarters that the Congress on Christian work which has been planned for February 10–20, 1916, at Panama, is the preliminary of "a campaign for the conversion of the republics of the Southern Cross." Catholics of this country have concurred with the opinion that it was a "criticism of the civilization of Latin America," and merited the condemnation that the Director-General of the Pan-American Union is said to have passed on it. We are, however, assured by the secretary of the Congress, S. G. Inman, that "the whole genius and purpose of the movement have been exactly the opposite." From the very inception of the idea its key-note has been one of "cooperation with the Latin-American people, not forcing upon them our own particular ideas, but helping reciprocally to promote better religious, educational, and social conditions of these countries." So much is "clearly exprest by the official declaration concerning the purposes of the Congress." These points are enlarged upon by Mr. Inman in the New York *Times*, where we read:

> "Those preparing commission reports and taking part in the program have been instructed that: 'If the best and most lasting results are to be obtained, while frankly facing moral and spiritual conditions which call for missionary work in Latin America, and while presenting the Gospel which we hold as the only adequate solution of the problems which those conditions present, it shall be the purpose of the Panama Congress to recognize all the elements of truth and goodness in any form of religious faith. Our approach to the people shall be neither critical nor antagonistic, but inspired by the teachings and example of Christ, and that charity which thinketh no evil and rejoiceth not in inquity but rejoiceth in the truth.'
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> "The catholicity of the Congress is exprest in the following invitation:
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> "'All communions or organizations which accept Jesus Christ as Divine Savior and Lord, and the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the revealed work of God, and whose purpose is to make the will of Christ prevail in Latin America, are cordially invited to participate in the Panama Congress, and will be heartily welcomed.'
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> "In order that the Congress may bring about the freest exchange of spiritual values between Anglo-Saxon and Latin peoples, there will be invited to the Congress not only Latin-Americans who are members of the evangelical churches, but also some of the leading public men of these countries.
>
> "The change of name of the gathering was not made, as has been said, for the purpose of conciliating any church or party of a church, but because it became evident as the plans developed that the name 'Congress on Christian Work in Latin America' would far more accurately define its work, and the change was made after consultation with those most intimately acquainted with the genius and history of Latin-American life. Much has been made of the fact that the Director-General of the Pan-American Union criticized one of the statements in our bulletin. This does not signify by any means that he was condemning the movement, for it was in approving it and endeavoring to help the committee to attain the largest cooperation with the Latin-American people that he pointed to this single statement, out of all the Congress literature, as the only one that could be objectionable. It is interesting to note that this statement was not anything that the committee itself had said, but an extract from an article by the Anglican Bishop of Argentina.
>
> "One might venture the assertion that never before has such a comprehensive study of the fundamental facts of Latin-American life been undertaken as the eight commissions of the Panama Congress are pursuing. These commissions are composed of 215 persons—Latin-Americans, North-Americans, and Europeans.

The reports, after protracted investigation, are being sent in proof-sheet form to experts in all these countries for searching criticisms. After revision in the light of these criticisms, the eight reports will be sent to delegates, and published, following the congress, in three large volumes, making, we hope, a real contribution to the limited literature which undertakes a fair, sympathetic, and accurate statement of the deeper things of Latin-American life."

Mr. Inman meets the objection that the holding of a Congress on Christian Work in Latin America constitutes a discourtesy to any religious body by declaring such a charge would be no more reasonable than the allegation that the holding of a Pan-American Commercial Congress would be a discourtesy to Latin-American manufacturers:

"The intercourse of national life by means of commerce, immigration, and travel has come to be too great for any nation to expect to live by itself—politically, commercially, intellectually, or spiritually. The best elements of civilization must seek to help all parts of the world, inasmuch as its worst elements are constantly studying how to extend themselves.

"More than half of the people of Latin America live in countries where there is no State religion. In all others except one the people are guaranteed religious liberty. The church which is most powerful in Latin America has attained a much higher and purer development in the United States, where it has grown side by side with Protestantism. Latin America has so far received little of the influences and developments growing out of the European Reformation, which so profoundly affected the intellectual and spiritual life of Europe and North America.

"The religious needs of Latin America are real. Many of their own prominent leaders as well as practically all travelers in these countries speak of them. They are complicated by a large increase in their population from immigration, by the large number of Indian tribes who still live in their primitive condition without any of the advantages of a Christian civilization, by rapidly developing cities, with their premature introduction of modern social evils, and by the lack of faith in any religion on the part of a large majority of the student classes."

QUAKERS IN WAR-RELIEF

WE HAVE DWELT UPON the tragic dilemma presented to the English Quakers in the contrary demands of their country and their religion during the war. We have seen how some have felt called to make sacrifice of that principle of their religious faith which would keep them from bearing arms. Those who have listened to the dictates of faith, however, have not been inactive in their country's service. "Confronted anew in 1914 with the necessity of reaffirming their testimony touching the iniquity of all war," says William W. Comfort in the New York *Evening Post*, "they speedily threw themselves into the work of salvage and reconstruction." So successful have they been that they have aroused favorable comment in England, even from those who do not share their attitude toward this and all wars. Indeed, we are told that "except for the patching of mangled bodies by surgeons and nurses, theirs is about the only really constructive work that has yet followed in the wake of organized destruction." As would naturally be the case, their work was begun in France:

"Early in September, 1914, British Friends decided to undertake relief-work in France, and the 'War-Victims' Relief Committee' was formed in London. Permission was readily granted by the French Government, and operations were begun under the control of the Sanitary Commission of the French military authorities. Permission was the more readily granted as the Friends had organized a similar expedition in 1870, and their services were gratefully recalled.

"The valley of the Marne, from which the wave of invasion had just receded, was selected as the region most in need of aid. Much of this territory had been twice fought over on the German advance and retreat, and some villages had been bombarded by Germans and French alike. Local conditions were found by the first groups of visitors to vary greatly. One village had suffered slightly, whereas its neighbor had been almost completely destroyed and its inhabitants rendered destitute and homeless. The farms, stocks, and crops were in most cases ruined. The able men, of course, were gone. The old people, the women, and the little children were living in cow-stables, cellars, and improvised shacks. Children were being born in the most deplorable surroundings.

"The method of village-relief is as follows: A visiting party, working with the mayor, the priest, and the local council, if such exists, tabulates the population by families, together with the sort of aid, if any, which is required. This aid is given with the approval of the local authorities, who know family conditions and merits. From the big warehouses in London, through the clearing-house in Paris, are constantly sent forward great supplies of clothing, blankets, medicines, furniture, seeds, and agricultural implements. About two hundred men and women are engaged, mostly British Friends. They are doctors, nurses, teachers, architects, sanitary experts, artizans, and craftsmen, possest of strong constitutions, unbounded enthusiasm, unfailing sympathy, and—the ability to use French.

"Architects and carpenters have been constructing for a year hundreds of movable houses of one to five rooms for the homeless. They have braced up tottering walls and chimneys, and given needed utensils for housekeeping. Others have given seed for gardens and fields and sent planting and reaping implements, in order that this year's harvest might not fail. They have visited the sick and prescribed for them over a large area, with the help of motor-conveyance. They have cleaned out pest-holes, and prevented the outbreak of typhoid by modern sanitary measures. They early organized in Châlons a maternity hospital of sixty beds for the expectant mothers among the *émigrés* of the Department. Most of all, they have infused a splendid spirit of confidence and a renewed interest in life among those whose hearts were seared with sorrow and whose hands hung idle all the day."

The letters of gratitude written by these French Catholics to the British Quakers, it is said, support the claims of the workers themselves that "the moral uplift has been the most important feature of the expedition." We read:

"All this work has gone on fifteen to thirty miles behind the present lines which leave ten Departments of France in German hands. There has been much red tape to unwind with the French civil and military authorities, owing to the precautions which had to be observed in the military zone. On the whole, the cooperation between individuals of different nationalities and different creeds has been splendid; all jealous bickerings have been banished between men and women whose sole desire was to put a prostrate population physically and morally upon its feet.

"It is cause for gratification that perhaps no body of well-intentioned people in England could have commanded the confidence of the French in this difficult task, except the Society of Friends. Every possible facility has been granted by the French authorities, and the leaders of the relief-work have been received and warmly thanked by the Government committee for the relief of the devastated provinces.

"The writer was privileged to sit as a member on the London general committee, representing American Friends. He had a chance there to see the admirable economy with which the large funds are disbursed upon recommendation from the experts in the field. Every pound of money is looked at twice before it is spent, and, as the time of the workers is given freely, the funds go directly for supplies and for the living expenses of those in the field. Over a quarter of a million dollars has been raised, and something more than half of that sum expended. As much as possible is kept back in order to meet the demand for similar work in France and Belgium, which stretches away without limit into the future.

"The work here described is exclusively among the ruined civil population, from whom all that usually makes life worth living has been removed. The Quakers have also financed two other undertakings: one the Ambulance Unit near the firing-line between Dunkirk and Ypres, working under British sanction and military authority; the other, engaged in practical work among the Belgian *émigrés* in the Dutch concentration-camps. The reports of these other fields of labor are as thrilling as those of the relief-work in France, and constitute an inspiring instance of practical Christianity. A great many helpers have offered their services in England for the work on the Continent, but many are unable to meet the rigorous requirements of the committee.

"There may be some in America who, unable to offer their services, would like to join in relief which is so judiciously administered. The treasurer of the committee is Isaac Sharp, Devonshire House, 136 Bishopsgate, London, who will gratefully receive and acknowledge funds."

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

NORWAY AND ITS PEOPLE

Gjerset, Knut. History of the Norwegian People. Two volumes. With many illustrations. Large octavo, pp. xiv–1133. New York: The Macmillan Company. $8 per set.

Norway's history has a halo of grandiose romance. Epic deeds of vikings and daring exploits of hardy Norse sailors are familiar in poetry and song. Longfellow and Wagner found there a mine. The historian, following in the wake of the poet, has been even more richly rewarded. In these two volumes by the Heidelberg scholar, Knut Gjerset, now professor of Norwegian language, literature, and history in Luther College, Decorah, Iowa, we have the most recent attempt to present in readable form, and according to the modern canons of history, the story of Norway and its people.

What gives Professor Gjerset's volumes distinction and unique interest is the fact that, while rendering full justice to the heroic and romantic phases of Norwegian history, he has succeeded in making clear what was not so generally known, tho quite as important and interesting. With a fulness of detail and of illustration hitherto unattempted in a popular treatise, he presents a vivid picture of the rôle played by Norway in the spiritual and intellectual destinies of the race. As we pursue the story a new conception dawns upon us: The unity of the Scandinavian countries and the highly important influences which they exercised in the past upon the rest of Europe.

The Scandinavian peoples were in the Middle Ages, he asserts, potent in developing navigation, commerce, municipal life and government, literature, and culture in northern Europe. Commerce reached high development in Norway in very early times. The celebrated viking expeditions were something more than romantic; they developed new trade-routes. The Norsemen became clever merchants as well as able seamen and bold warriors. The occupation of merchant was highly esteemed in their country. The prowess of the sailors of the North furnishes one of the marvels of early sea-history. The nautical exploits of Spanish, Portuguese, and English discoverers toward the beginning of the sixteenth century had been anticipated by Norse sailors several centuries earlier, and as every one knows, Columbus, in his supreme achievement was forestalled by a Northman.

It is in his description of the viking period that the author appears at his best. Here the reader will find enlarged and developed the somber, tho delightful, runes of the North which Longfellow has recalled for us in an English setting. The status of woman in the viking age was highly important. Here, as in other matters, the Norsemen seem to have anticipated history. Woman's position in society "was on the whole one of great freedom and independence." Among the higher classes she was looked upon as man's equal. She might be his companion in battle and in the banquet-hall. Her authority in the household was complete. She was an adept in mythology and history, and to her men assigned the practise of medicine and surgery. The women of this remote age would seem to have realized, after their fashion, what their sisters of to-day are so earnestly striving for. So great an influence did the viking women exercise on the ebullient passions of the Norsemen that they "appear as the easily discerned cause of bloody domestic feuds and dramatic historic events, like the fates themselves, breeding discord and bloodshed, or fostering peace and blessing by petty intrigues, by a nod or a smile."

Hardly less interesting than the epoch just referred to, and replete with new and valuable information, are the chapters descriptive of the viking invasion of Ireland. Some Gaelic writer once remarked that the lost annals of Ireland may yet be recovered among the neglected archives of Copenhagen, and in the light of the researches of this Scandinavian scholar the words seem prophetic. Professor Gjerset pays a glowing tribute to the so-much-discust scholarship and learning which flourished in Ireland in the distant past. His deductions and conclusions are novel and should awaken interest. Celtic scholars will find much to interest them in the pages of this Norwegian writer, who is perfectly at home on such subjects as Brian Boru and the Battle of Clontarf.

FAMILIAR THINGS IN THEIR CHEMICAL ASPECTS

Sadtler, Samuel Schmucker. Chemistry of Familiar Things. With illustrations. Octavo, pp. xii–320. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.75 net.

The progress made by chemistry forms a striking episode in the history of contemporary science. Chemistry in our day has become what alchemy was to the lore of old—a magical domain, full of mystery and fascination. Not only have some of the dreams of the alchemists come true in laboratories—such, for instance, as the production of precious stones by the recombining of their elements—but results have been reached that seem to border on the miraculous. Inorganic chemistry has made enormous strides in our generation. The most brilliant exponent in this department of science was undoubtedly the French chemist Berthelot, who died but a few years ago; he was a literal miracle-worker of the laboratory. Berthelot came as near to finding out what substance actually is—that puzzle of the philosophers—as did any man who ever lived. He is said to have produced a beefsteak by combining the chemical elements which compose it.

It is surprizing that the author does not mention the French magician of the laboratory in his roster of famous names. He cites, however, many others who have played an important part in the recent development of the science, and his book is full of interest for the amateur chemist. Mr. Sadtler's "Chemistry of Familiar Things" is addrest to those who would gain a knowledge of the fascinating science without being compelled to master its difficult formulas and technique. He remarks that chemistry is a difficult and confusing study for beginners, and yet it is known to be an absorbing and interesting pursuit to the chemist himself. Many have been repelled by the formidable mathematical appanage of the science, and to such Mr. Sadtler's volume will be found a boon. His treatment is intensely practical and includes such subjects as Air, Water, Rocks, Soil, Food, Textiles, Chemical Evolution, and Physiological Chemistry.

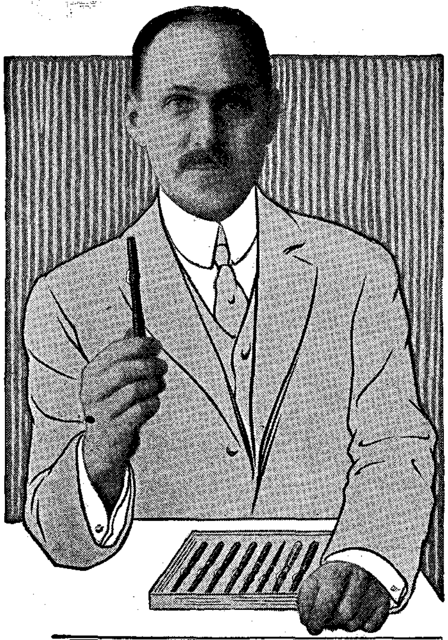
WALES: ANCIENT AND MODERN

Stone, Gilbert. Wales: Her Origin, Struggles, and Later History, Institutions, and Manners. Introduction by Ellis J. Griffith. Illustrated. Octavo, pp. xxxvi–455. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $2.50 net.

This volume belongs to an admirable series of historical studies of great nations by authors of special equipment and scholarship. It follows a plan which is based upon the new conception of history. According to the old idea, prevalent throughout the ages and persisting up to our own time, as the school-books of a generation ago will testify, history was conceived of as an endless succession of wars and the doings of a handful of individuals, with the people and their vast interests completely submerged. This theory of history was first successfully attacked by Montesquieu and Stendhal, and was given its *coup de grâce* by Taine. To-day a totally different conception prevails. In order to gain a hearing from the intelligent, a writer of history must present something more than an almost continuous record of human slaughter, must concern himself with other things than the exploits of armed marauders. The idea that the diabolic aspect of humanity is the only interesting one has given place to a worthier conception of history. What interests the modern historian is the story of the people—its customs, art, literature, religion, the manifold details of national life, the whole development indeed of what we call civilization.

In the book before us all these things are dealt with by a master-hand. The subject is one of unusual interest to the lover of history. The story of Wales goes far back into the past and is closely linked with that of Rome. The author in his preface asserts that the Welsh are descended from races which conquered a large part of western Europe, Albion, and Ireland. Their immediate ancestors, he avers, opposed Cæsar's landing and lived long under Rome's government. In later centuries they struggled against the barbarian Saxons to preserve a great and wide-spread civilization. Driven back at last by overwhelming numbers to their mountain fastnesses of Cymbria, "they still held the flag of liberty aloft, met in succession and successfully Saxon, Angle, and Dane, Norseman and Norman, until finally worn out and imbruted by centuries of warfare, they succumbed to the Norman castle-builders, as more than twelve hundred years before their ancestors had succumbed to the block-houses and forts of Frontinus and Agricola."

Some of the most interesting of Mr. Stone's chapters are devoted to the somber history of the Druids in Wales. This order of semibarbaric priests, which played such an important part in the earlier history of Wales and Ireland, and whose actual character is involved in so



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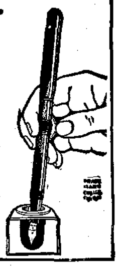

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much uncertainty, stands out more clearly than ever in the author's pages. Mr. Stone's studies have convinced him that the Druids were the priests, the men of learning, the lawyers of Gaul, Britain, and Ireland. They were learned in astronomy and were "masters of eloquence and wisdom." They held the oak and mistletoe in reverence, and their practises, even when verging on superstition, seem to have been of a noble strain. The author notes originality in their conceptions, especially in the domain of astronomy and of architecture. His citations from Roman writers on the subject, hitherto regarded as authoritative, show by a comparison with the records of Stonehenge that the literary contemporaries of Cæsar were much at fault in their knowledge of the Druids. It is certain that the order in its pristine condition flourished in Britain, and the important and impressive fact emerges, as the author notes, that culture and learning existed in Britain long before Rome was founded.

The volume has a large number of illustrations, which bring out strikingly salient points of Welsh history, and throw new light upon the somewhat obscure period of the Roman invasion of Britain.

MRS. WARD'S NEW NOVEL

Ward, Mrs. Humphry. Eltham House. Pp. 372. New York: Hearst's International Library Company. 1915. $1.35.

Mrs. Ward writes her own foreword to this new novel, and in it gives her readers the basis of the problem expounded. It is the problem of divorce, its effect on the modern world and the modern view-point. She mirrors the episode of Lord Holland, who ran away with the wife of Sir Godfrey Webster in 1796—their subsequent marriage and life at Holland House—in the lives of Alec Wing and his wife Caroline and tries to show how modern society meets such a situation. Lady Caroline Marsworth had not been a happy and satisfied woman. She had two beautiful children and her husband was absolutely above reproach. Bored by an unsatisfactory existence, she fell an easy prey to Alec Wing's passionate love-making and ran away with him and, after her divorce, married him. Unfortunately, while she was in Italy with her lover, the little boy was suddenly stricken with illness and died, and the world, ascribing it to her neglect, could not forgive her. The story finds them "decently married," and, having returned to London, about to set up their *lares et penates* in the home of Alec's ancestors, "Eltham House," an establishment rich in treasures of art and traditions. Backed up by sympathetic Lord Wing, and possest of an unlimited income, the Wings try to brave the world's condemnation and reestablish themselves.

Alec attempts to take his place in politics, an ambition which had always been a vital part of his life. Not content, like Caroline, to wait patiently for the public to get used to their reappearance, Alec yields to the siren voice of crafty Madge Whitton, the wily widow, and finds himself in political hot water, subtly opposed by the party whips and the influence of the woman. Caroline is an interesting character and would have "won out" if Alec had been content to follow her lead, but he showed himself a cad and hardly worthy the great sacrifice she had made of normal home life and love of children. Poor Caroline is doomed from the beginning to "discomfiture at the hands of circumstance." What she really desired was something intangible and spiritual which was denied her. It is a deeply engrossing story, and written in Mrs. Ward's admirable style, but it is only another illustration of the futility of trying to defy convention and make laws for the individual. Caroline longed for her children and yet severed herself from them. The solution of the difficult situation is a little disappointing. Caroline's blighting disease is not an original way out of the difficulties, but that does not prevent it from being a thrilling story, presenting with consummate skill the social and political life of London, and some suggestive thoughts on the problems of divorce.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Huneker, James. Ivory Apes and Peacocks. Pp. 328. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1915. $1.50.

Mr. Huneker's new book is one of appreciative criticism on many poets, artists, and musicians. There is no critic who seems so sure of himself as James Huneker. He is so fair, so comprehensive, and so precise that we feel his authority and are convinced, charmed, and delighted. His methods are amusing as well as authoritative. The very style of his criticism takes hold of readers with a grip of certainty. He is analytical and a clever interpreter. He has had such long experience of men and ways in art that what he says somehow counts. He is not always serious, either. Sometimes he makes use of the lighter vein, but always puts his finger on the vital point in his estimate of character. His sincere enthusiasm for Joseph Conrad will find a ready echo in many hearts. "At a period," says he, "when the distaff of fiction is too often in the hands of men, the voice of the romantic realist and poetic Joseph Conrad sounds a dynamic masculine bass amid the shriller choir." Vermeer he calls one of "the supreme magicians of paint in the history of art." He denies in decisive fashion that Richard Strauss is retrograding in his art: he is "easily the foremost of living composers." Tolstoy, Schönberg, Wedekind, Hauptmann, Sudermann, even Lafcadio Hearn, receive thoughtful consideration and appreciative commendation. Hearn "was a poetic temperament, a stylist, but an incomplete artist." There is no phase of art or literature or music with which Mr. Huneker is not familiar. He considers all topics with such intelligence, such sense of fairness, that his writings are valuable, edifying, and interesting.

Graham, Stephen. With Poor Immigrants to America. Pp. 306. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.00 net.

The reader of Mr. Graham's prolog will be puzzled by the undercurrent of disapproval and discontent of one who accords the highest praise to America, its progress, its ideals, and achievements. To me, personally, says he, "success is a reproach, and failure, danger, calamity, incertitude a glory." Having made the pilgrimage to Jerusalem with the Russian peasants, he identifies himself with a band of Russians bound for America and determines to go through their experiences as tho one of them. Then follow an interesting account of life on shipboard, descriptions of different types and their purpose in making the trip, while giving us an atmosphere of hope, anxiety, and fear that pervades immigrants as they approach the land of their dreams. The examination enforced at Ellis Island he designates as "almost an insult to Europe." He gives impressions of different big cities and the country through which he "tramps" in his endeavor to understand a national life. The book is a collection of impressions of all kinds, of the character of the country, its hospitality, its ambitions, and its methods of assimilating the different foreign elements into its national life. "The chief characteristic of America," he finds to be "an immense patriotism," but the American of to-day is not the American of to-morrow. America is full of a great revelation for one who knows Russia well. The American is glad at the sight of the strong, the victorious, the healthful. In Russia "weakness attracts more than strength." Russia "loves the weak one, feeling he will be eternally beaten, and loves him because he will be beaten." The author's closing words are:

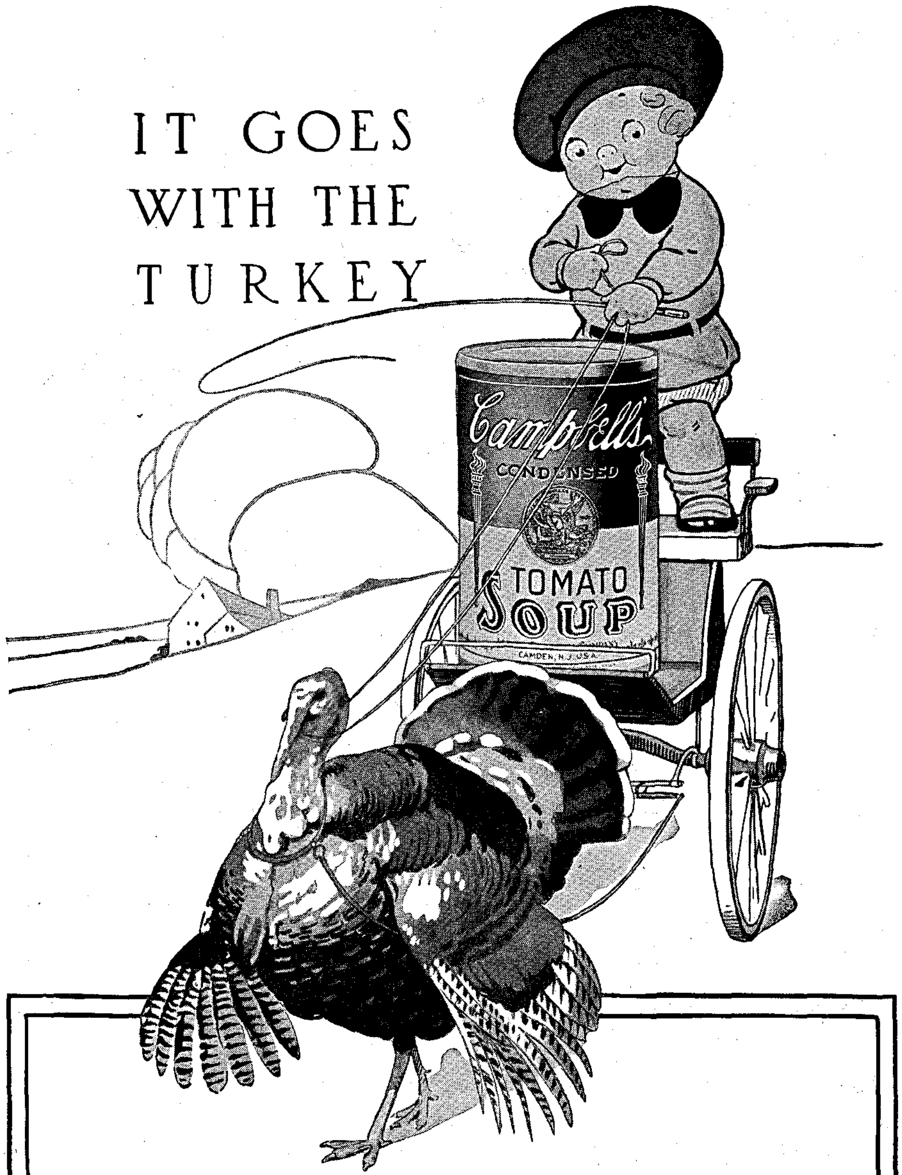
> "Back to Russia! From the most forward country to the most backward country in the world, from the place where 'time is money' to where the trains run at eighteen miles an hour; from the land of Edison to the land of Tolstoy; from the religion of philanthropy to the religion of suffering—home once more."

Shaw, Anna Howard, D.D., M.D. (with collaboration of E. Jordan). Pp. 336. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $3.

There is much in this detailed account of the early life of Anna Howard Shaw which is not generally known, but it is of vital interest. Mrs. Shaw's life is as good as a story. The volume is written in an entertaining and thrilling style which reveals that Dr. Shaw is possest not only of a fixt purpose which has actuated her whole life, but a sense of humor and ready wit which left her in command of situations which would have otherwise been her undoing. Descended from the Shaws of Rothiemurchus in Scotland, Anna Shaw was born in 1847 at Newcastle-on-Tyne and was one of several children. The mother and six children followed the father to America in 1851. She writes graphically of this exciting voyage and subsequent poverty in New Bedford and Lawrence. Then came the move to Michigan, where she was a veritable pioneer, a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. From her earliest recollections, Anna was possest with a desire for education, a determination to preach, and an ambition to further woman's advancement. She enlivens her descriptions by stories of experiences, sometimes pathetic, sometimes funny, but through it all one finds a steady progress toward her fixt goal. Her first encouragement came from Mary Livermore. She speaks in highest praise of those who helped her in any way. A good fighter always, she worked successfully for her education, her ordination, and her medical degree, doing temperance-work with Frances Willard, and suffrage-work under the guidance of "Aunt Susan" (Susan B. Anthony). All difficulties she encountered with smiling front and invincible determination. Such a life would be a lesson to any one, and the pages of this book are full of vital facts which all might read with profit.

Hobhouse, L. T. (D. Litt.). Morals in Evolution. A Study in Comparative Ethics. 8vo, pp. xvi-648. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $3.25 net.

The first edition of this work appeared in 1906, and a second the next year. The present (third) edition is in large part re-



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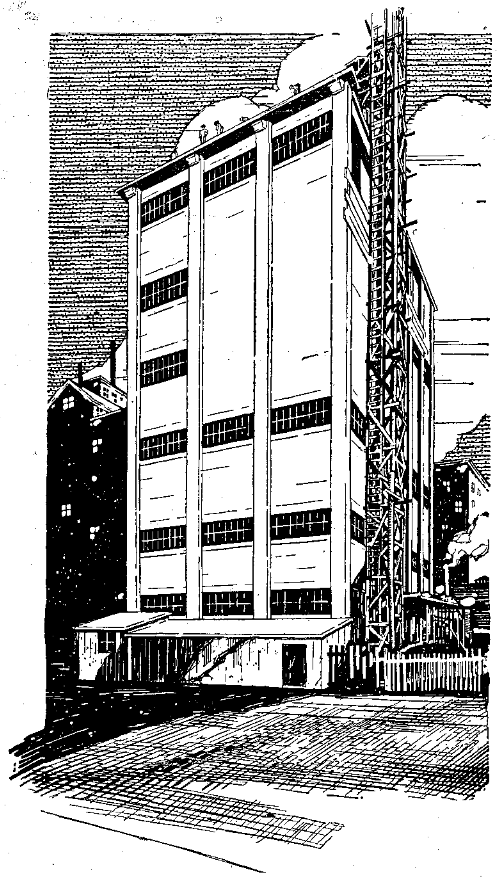

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written, especially in the first part dealing with primitive ethics, to which recent research has added so much material. The price is also reduced, making an inducement for the "bargain-hunter" in books. This last is emphasized by the amount of valuable matter provided, for the pages are closely printed—type small and unleaded, yet clear, with abundant footnotes.

The treatment is in the main historical and psychological, not metaphysical. It is therefore a survey of the development of culture with especial regard to its output in morals individual and social. And how much it is in accord with the modern spirit of research is suggested by the author's acknowledgments to such investigators as R. R. Marett, F. H. Griffith, J. Esther Carpenter, F. B. Jevons, Professors Westermarck and Seligmann, and Drs. Rivers and Haddon. The two divisions of the treatment are: "The Standard," in eight chapters and a summary; and "The Basis," also in eight chapters. The first part affords a reliable view of the development of society with its growingly imperative commands and inhibitions. The inductions rest upon sources the weight of which is instantly evident, and the authorities cited are of the highest rank. The range of the discussion is wide—"Forms of Social Organization," "Law and Justice," "Marriage and the Position of Women," "Women in the Civilized World," "Relations between Communities," "Class Relations," "Property and, Poverty," etc.

The second part has to do with the grounds upon which the morals surveyed in Part I rest. Some of these bases are in the conceptions of soul-human, superhuman, subhuman—the mysterious, the effects of primitive (oral or written) literature, and the conception of gods. This leads to a treatment of "Early Ethical Conceptions," "The World and the Spirit," "Monotheism," "Ethical Idealism," "Philosophic Ethics," "Modern Ethics," and "The Line of Ethical Development." The result is a discussion of ethics as an evolution. The student of ethics or of religion can not afford to overlook this volume of solid and restrained discussion.

Towns, Charles R. Habits That Handicap: The Menace of Opium, Tobacco, and Alcohol, and the Remedy. Pp. ix-289. New York: The Century Company. $1.20 net.

Mr. Towns has devoted his life to study and treatment of victims of drug-habits. He is largely responsible for the present legislative campaign looking to the suppression of the drug-evil by statute. He deals exhaustively with the menace to society of opium, alcohol, and tobacco, and classifies and describes the various habit-forming drugs. He is especially severe on the drug-taking doctor and nurse, and upon the sanatorium, which latter, he declares, often establishes habits more firmly and swindles patients. He asserts that drug-victims are unfairly dealt with by society, and suggests an entirely new mode of dealing with them. Dr. Towns's experience included investigations in the Orient and Europe as well as in the United States. He went to China, where he opened three hospitals, and, in the course of eleven months, supervised the treatment for the opium-habit of over four thousand patients. Among these not one fatality occurred, altho many were extreme cases. The author had to work under great difficulties, having no aid except untrained Chinese boys.

CURRENT POETRY

A LARGE book might be filled—perhaps it has been filled—with parodies of and answers to the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam. But most of these attempts to destroy the effect of the pessimistic philosophy to which Fitzgerald gave such a rich verbal dress passed into oblivion almost with the drying of their ink. A notable exception is Condé B. Pallen's "The New Rubaiyat"; those deftly wrought quatrains which owe as much of their appeal to forceful logic as to imaginative phrasing.

This poem is too long and too well known for quotation here. So, from the book in which it has the place of honor—its author's "Collected Poems" (P. J. Kenedy & Sons)—we reprint instead this more personal utterance, noble in conception and distinguished in performance. The poem has many admirable lines, and the concluding stanzas bring the thoughts to a climax appropriately lofty.

ASPIRATION

By Condé B. Pallen.

I can strike the minor chord and sing:
Is the major chord denied?
I would sing with the sun, and chime with the moon
As it sways the evening tide.

I would ride upon the neck of the blast,
Grasping the mane of the rack,
When the snorting thunder plashes his hoof
In the lightning's ragged track.

Or where the battle thunders its bruit,
There let the spirit pant,
When death and victory mingle their note
In one triumphant chant.

I would mount to the topmost peak and ken
With an eagle's sight afar,
Swoop to the depths and up again
Across the path of a star.

Where myriad suns commingling gaze
In the marge of farthermost space,
And system in system clangorous rolls
Athwart the abyss's face.

Let my soul drink in the rushing song
Of a thousand words in one,
The music of time forever dying
And time forever begun.

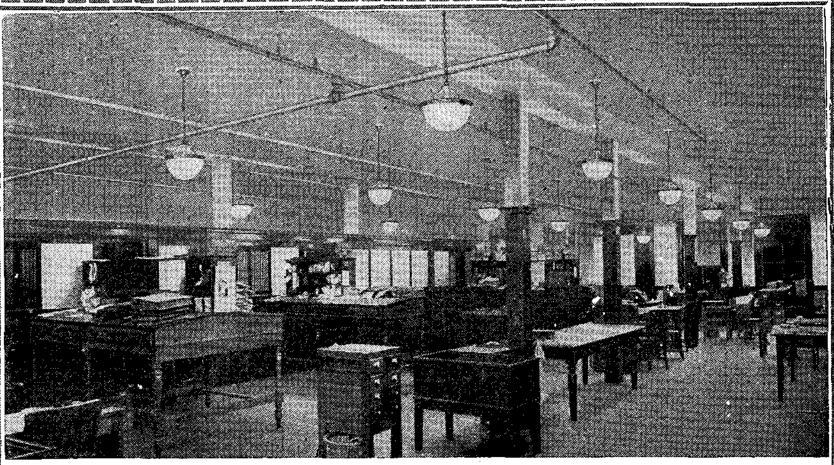
On the wings of morning let me rise,
On the plumes of evening fall,
With the orient clang at the gates of sleep,
With evening unfold her pall;

And with the course of the chariot sun,
Let me follow the life of man,
With the eye of heaven looking upon
The great and the little plan.

For I would sing as an Angel might chant
Of all that he sees below,
When he gazes down on the whirling globe
With its human ebb and flow;

And, summing up in one great chord,
Bring the song to a perfect close,
As Dante's diapason blooms
In heaven's eternal rose.

Not long ago Virginia Frazer Boyle, herself a poet of power as well as of charm, stated her belief that Southern poetry was on the eve of a renascence. It can not possibly be said that the Southern States have now any poet fit to rank with the late Madison Cawein. But there are many Southern poets who are adding day by day to the sum of the world's beauty; their number increases every year. Among them must be mentioned Sara Beaumont



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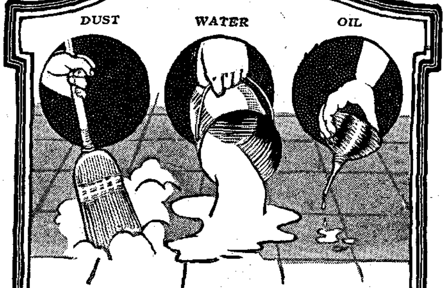

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Kennedy, whose "One Wish" has just issued from the presses of the Bobbs-Merrill Company. From it we quote this graceful love lyric. The attractive regularity of the rhythm and the smoothness of the lines suggest that it deserves a musical setting.

BON VOYAGE

By Sara Beaumont Kennedy

So many ships put out to sea,
So many silver sails
Go dipping through the lilac dawn
To where the sky-line fails;
So many ships—but, ah! just one
Sails with my heart to meet the sun.

So many roses blowing wide
'Neath kiss of fragrant wind,
So many petals pearled with dew
The eager seekers find;
But, ah! one rose—the reddest one—
Lifts up my heart to meet the sun.

For just one ship bears o'er the tide
Love's dearest and its best,
And just one rose of all the world
She wears upon her breast.
Ah, ship and rose and tides that run,
My heart goes with you 'neath the sun!

If any reader of these columns was in her youth called "red head," "brick-top," and "carrots," let her read with special attention the following poem, which we find in the London *Academy*. Mr. "E. P." has Titian's idea as to feminine beauty, and he expresses that idea charmingly. He is particularly skilful in concealing, until the last line, the exact theme of his stanzas, the reality which inspires so many beautiful figurative comparisons.

THE GIFT

By E. P.

Never a burn that from the wild hills cried
With their own ruby dyed,
Kissed by a setting sun;
Nor yet the huddle of the fallen brake
Knew how to win and take
The splendor thou hast won.

There is no mountain in whose secret heart
Harbors a counterpart
Of thy deep-tinctured bliss;
No opal, from the Mother's bosom torn,
Or bloodstone dark hath worn
A livery like this.

Not autumn's multicolored robe of fire
Shall grant me my desire
In fruit, or leaf, or grain,
To make an auburn harmony with thine:
A phenix hue divine
For me dost thou remain.

Sunset and gentle afterglow may swoon
To match thee, and the moon
At her red rising try;
There is no sleight of thunder-cloud or morn
Can show where thou wast born.
I find thee not on high.

Nor shall the wine-dark shadow that doth lurk
Within thy wondrous cirque
Be caught from earth or sea—
From distant mountain purple, or from plain,
Or ocean's far-flung stain
Of lapis lazuli.

Not seraphim upon their reverent wings,
Tho heaven's blazon flings
A rainbow glory there,
Shall ever flash, through all their raptured flight,
Such awful fires as light
This lock of woman's hair.

From Rebecca N. Taylor's "Songs of Hope" (Sherman, French & Co.) we quote these thoughtful stanzas. This author's work is not always finished; even in the poem we quote there are occasional awkwardnesses. But she has something to say—that is the chief reason for writing poetry—and she says it honestly, and, as a rule, with dignity.

"ELAN VITALE"

By Rebecca N. Taylor

It moves the planets as they pass,
The seasons in their train:
I see it in the growing grass
And in the golden grain.

I hear it where the waters run;
It stirs the tossing sea;
And in the radiance of the sun
Comes sweeping down to me.

It brings the blooming of the flowers;
It drives the falling rain,
And fills the passing of the hours
With sorrow, joy, and pain.

It speeds the heavy tread of men
Along the city street;
And urges little children when
They pass with dancing feet.

In desert solitudes I know
Its impulse strong and free;
It sends the great thoughts as they go
Through others and through me.

And tho I do not know its source,
Its end can not divine,
Yet for a moment in their course,
All these great things are mine.

A recent issue of *The Poetry Journal* contains a notable contribution—a hitherto unpublished poem by the late Madison Cawein. It was sent to the magazine a few months before the poet's untimely death. It is characteristic of him—to say that is to praise it highly. There is all the magic of a Kentucky August in it; it is one of those accurate, exquisite pictures which only Madison Cawein, among modern poets, could make.

THE CLIMBING CRICKET

By Madison Cawein

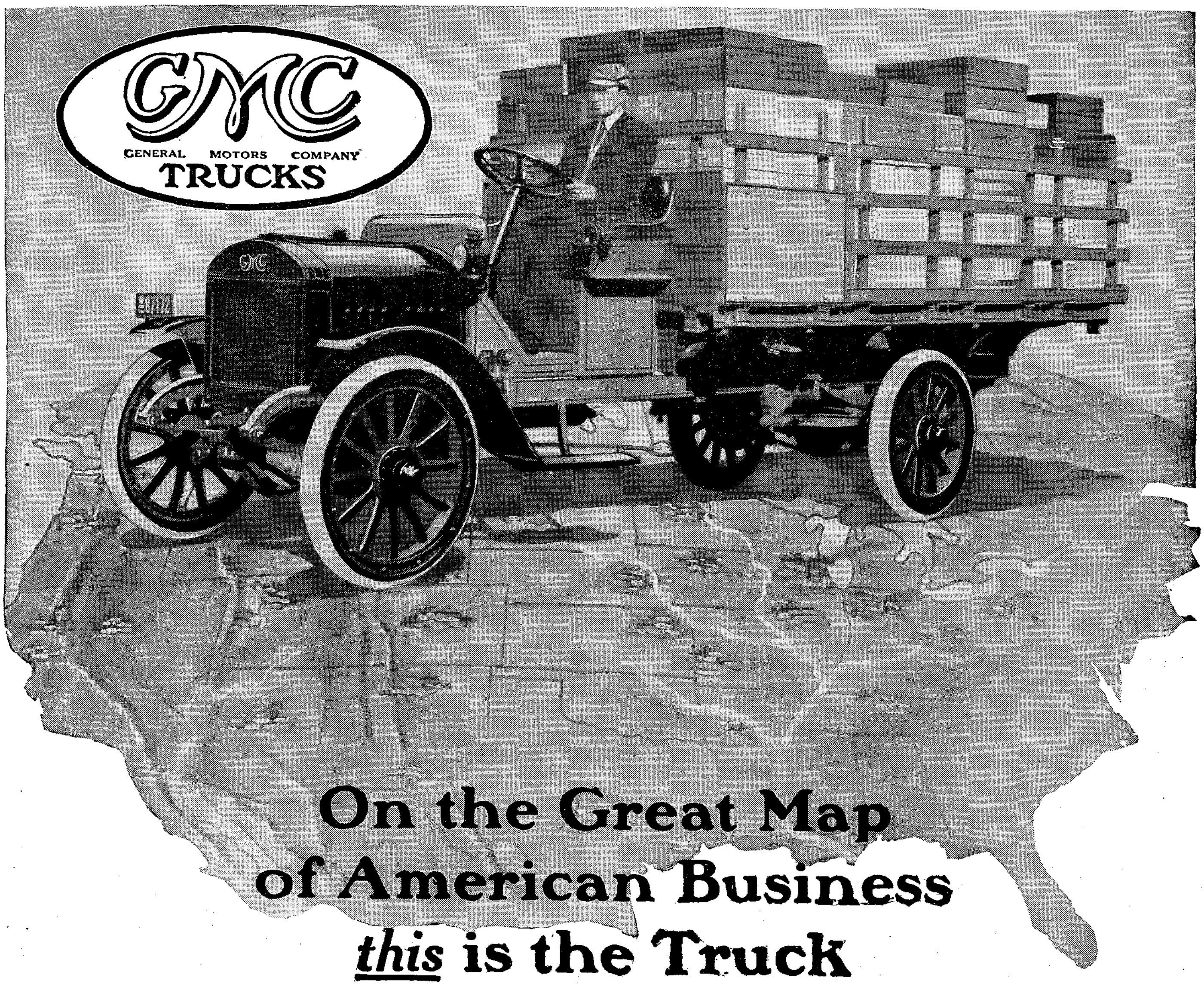
The Summer hears you where she swings
Among her poppy-pods and dreams,
While overhead the redbird sings,
The blue-jay screams:
She hears you by the garden fence,
A twilight sound, that takes the sense
With drowsy indolence.

Deep in the meditating wood,
Where August sits with sultry eyes,
Thinking of leaves and solitude
And lazy skies,
One listens, searching grass and ground
For your cool crystals of green sound,
That glints around and round.

And on the hills, when sunset glows,
Red as the rose that tints a shell
Of azure pearl, your music grows
A faery spell;
And at its sound Day lays her down
To rest, in gold and russet gown,
Crowned with her starry crown.

And lying there, as in a dream,
Hearing your flute-note, at a glance
She seems to see, where moonbeams gleam,
The elfins dance;
And, searching nearer, lo, she sees
Your airy wings at vibrant ease
Among the weeds and trees.

And on a finger-tip of dew
She lifts you, singing, to the moon;
And ghosts of magic, Boyhood knew,
To your frail tune,
Rise from their graves, like mists, and stand
Around you, hand in tiny hand,
Beckoning to Elfinland.



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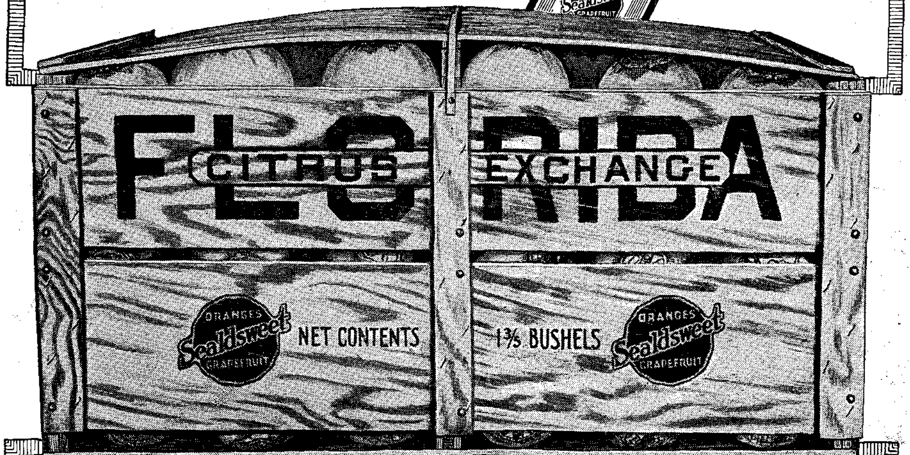

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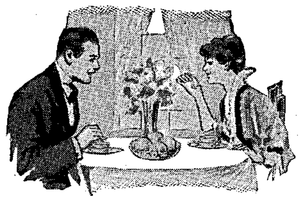

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

BEHIND THE WAR-SCENES

LET us leave our seats in the special correspondent's private box and for a few moments go around behind the scenes at the Theater of War. It is vastly different here, where men are sometimes individuals, rather than always just integers in the casualty-reports. A millionth of an Expeditionary Force is nothing in the newspapers, but he may be of quite considerable importance in his own company of two or three hundred other millionths. Out there in front, where the tremendous drama is being viewed in style, with the latest things in the way of accompaniment—where the Krupp Band and the Creusot Fife and Drum Corps are puffing their hardest, urged on by feeble toots from Woolwich—there is much that you miss. After all, the "big scenes" you witness are little more than fanfares from the guns, artillery crescendoes, with a number of little figures in khaki trooping across the stage from the exit marked YOUTH to the exit marked DEATH. It is in the many dull moments of the play that the really interesting things happen, but you must be behind the scenes to see them. The stage is too large. Your program will not guide you. If such incidents are mentioned at all, it will be with deceptive brevity, for they are only human happenings and not spectacular ones. "Few casualties" may mean only that somebody's trench-mate was caught in an unexpected shower of shrapnel, a matter of little importance to the War Office, but meaning a great deal to the somebody affected. "Desultory rifle-firing," tho it implies a period of comparative dulness, may really signify any number of harrowing false alarms caused by snapping nerves at constant tension, or, again, a casualty—of vast importance to a half-dozen unknown individuals at home.

One of the "scene-shifters" in the Theater of War offers us the opportunity of a journey behind the scenes. He is only a minor laborer there, but he knows his way about. He is "The Junior Sub," already quoted in these columns, who writes in *Blackwood's Magazine* (London and New York). Through him we make the acquaintance of a few of the actors, see them as interesting and amusing personalities, and so enter with sympathy into their work in the various rôles in which they have been cast. Here, for example, is a little glimpse of the common soldier, finding himself and making his way as new recruit or as seasoned campaigner in an alien land. He is as adaptable as a British soldier can ever become, and good-humored for the most part. He is shown in the rather trying experience of learning to accustom himself to new billets and to make himself at home in strange quarters.

The writer calls our attention to a specific instance:

> Observe the platoon who are marching into this farmyard. They are dead tired, and the sight of the straw-filled barn is too much for some of them. They throw themselves down anywhere, and are asleep in a moment. When they wake up—or more likely, are wakened up—in an hour or two, they will be sorry. They will be stiff and sore, and their feet will be a torment. Others, more sensible, crowd round the pump, or dabble their abraded extremities in one of the countless ditches with which this country is intersected. Others again, of the more enterprising kind, repair to the house-door and inquire politely for "the wife." (They have long given up inquiring for "the master." There is no master on this farm, or indeed on any farm throughout the length and breadth of this great-hearted land. We have seen no young or middle-aged man out of uniform since we entered this district, save an occasional imbecile or cripple.)
>
> Presently "the wife" comes to the door, with a smile. She can afford to smile now, for not so long ago her guests were uhlans. Then begins an elaborate pantomime. Private Tosh says "*Bonjourr!*" in husky tones—last week he would have said "Hey, Bella!"—and proceeds to wash his hands in invisible soap and water. As a reward for his ingenuity he receives a basin of water; sometimes the water is even warm. Meanwhile Private Cosh, the linguist of the platoon, proffers twopence and says: "Doolay—ye unnerstand?" He gets a drink of milk, which is a far, far better thing than the appalling green-scum-covered water with which his less adaptable brethren are wont to refresh themselves from wayside ditches. Thomas Atkins, however mature, is quite incorrigible in this respect. . . . . . .
>
> We have learned one thing at least, and that is, not to be uppish about our sleeping-quarters. We have slept in châteaux, convents, farmhouses, and under the open sky. The châteaux are usually empty. An aged retainer, the sole inhabitant, explains that M. le Comte is at Paris; M. Armand at Arras; and M. Guy in Alsace—all doing their bit. M. Victor is in hospital, with madame and mademoiselle in constant attendance.
>
> So we settle down in the châteaux, and unroll our sleeping-bags upon its dusty parquet. Occasionally we find a bed available. Then two officers take the mattress, upon the floor, and two more take what is left of the bed. French châteaux do not appear to differ much as a class. They are distinguished by great elegance of design, infinite variety in furniture, and entire absence of drains. The same rule applies to convents, except that there is no furniture.

To this life of unease and constant movement the new recruit must early accustom himself. It is no wonder that when he reaches the trenches he settles down into a placid state of easy-going content, taking the hazards of war for granted, and making the most of the opportunities and leisure to provide for his personal comfort. The writer takes us along with him to the entrenchments, to observe these same men after a few days of peace and contentment at the front. It

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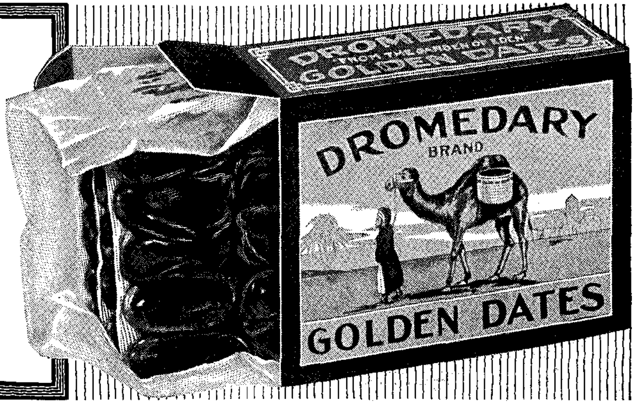

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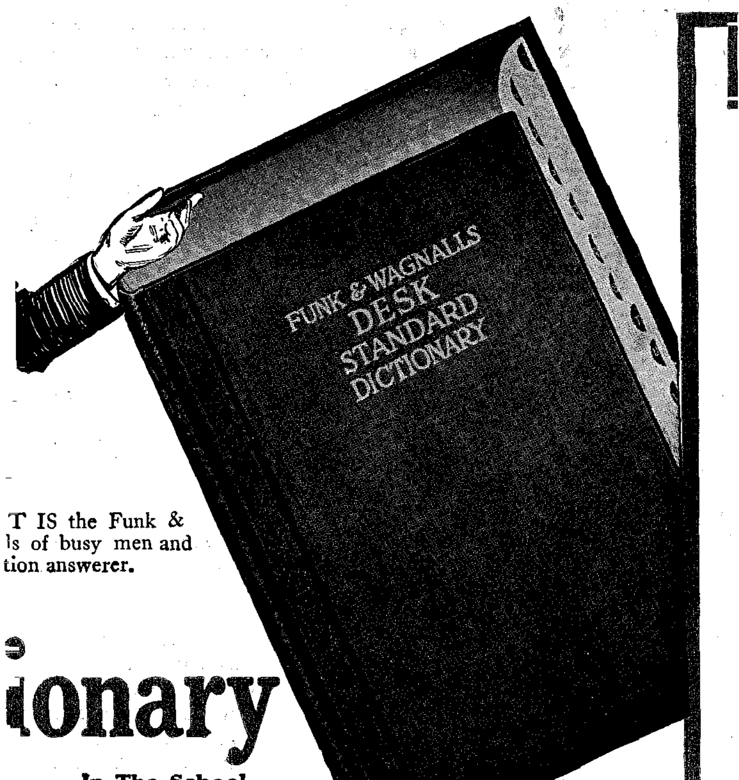

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is ten o'clock of the morning, but tea—"strong and sweet, with condensed milk"—is ready for our refreshment in an instant. Thus inspirited, we look about us:

The trench is full of men, mostly asleep; for the night cometh when no man may sleep. They lie in low-roofed rectangular caves, like the interior of great cucumber-frames, lined with planks and supported by props. The cave is really a homogeneous affair, for it is constructed in the Royal Engineer workshops and then brought bodily to the trenches and fitted into its appointed excavation. Each cave holds three men. They lie side by side, like three dogs in a triple kennel, with their heads outward and easily accessible to the individual who performs the functions of "knocker-up."

Others are cooking, others are cleaning their rifles. The proceedings are superintended by a contemplative tabby cat, coiled up in a niche, like a feline flower in a crannied wall.

"She used ter sit on top of the parapet," explains a friendly lance-corporal; "but became a casualty, owin' to a sniper mistakin' 'er for a Guardsman's bearskin. Show the officer your back, Christabel!"

We inspect the healed scar, and pass on. . . . . . .

Let us open the door of this spacious dugout—the image of an up-river bungalow, decorated with window-boxes and labeled POTSDAM VIEW—and join the party of four which sits round the table.

"How did your fellows get on last night, Wagstaffe?" inquires Major Kemp.

"Very well, on the whole. It was a really happy thought on the part of the authorities—almost human, in fact—to put us in alongside the Old Regiment."

"Or what's left of them."

Wagstaffe nods gravely.

"Yes. There are some changes in the mess since I last dined there," he says. "Anyhow, the old hands took our boys to their bosoms at once, and showed them the ropes."

"The men did not altogether fancy lookout work in the dark, sir," says Bobby Little to Major Kemp.

"Neither should I, very much," said Kemp. "To take one's stand on a ledge fixt at a height which brings one's head and shoulders well above the parapet, and stand there for an hour on end, knowing that a machine gun may start a spill of rapid traversing fire at any moment—well, it takes a bit of doing, you know, until you are used to it. How did you persuade 'em, Bobby?"

"Oh, I just climbed up on the top of the parapet and sat there for a bit," says Bobby Little modestly. "They were all right after that."

"Had you any excitement, Ayling?" asks Kemp. "I hear rumors that you had two casualties."

"Yes," says Ayling. "Four of us went out patrolling in front of the trench—"

"Who?"

"Myself, two men, and old Sergeant Carfrae."

"Carfrae?" Wagstaffe laughs. "That old fire-eater? I remember him at Paardeberg. You were lucky to get back alive. Proceed, my son!"

"We went out," continues Ayling, "and patrolled."

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"How?"

"Well, there you rather have me. I have always been a bit foggy as to what a patrol really does—what risks it takes, and so on. However, Carfrae had no doubts on the subject whatever. His idea was to trot over to the German trenches and look inside."

"Quite so!" agreed Wagstaffe, and Kemp chuckled.

"Well, we were standing by the barbed-wire entanglements, arguing the point, when suddenly some infernal imbecile in our own trenches—"

"Cockerell, for a dollar!" murmurs Wagstaffe. "Don't say he fired at you!"

"No, he did worse. He let off a fire-ball."

"Whew! And there you stood in the lime-light?"

"Exactly."

"What did you do?"

"I had sufficient presence of mind to do what Carfrae did. I threw myself on my face, and shouted to the two men to do the same."

"Did they?"

"No. They started to run back toward the trenches. Half a dozen German rifles opened on them at once."

"Were they badly hit?"

"Nothing to speak of, considering. The shots mostly went high. Preston got his elbow smashed, and Burke had a bullet through his cap and another in the region of his waistband. Then they tumbled into the trench like rabbits. Carfrae and I crawled after them."

New conditions of warfare have brought many changes, of which the majority have been chronicled. We are, however, led to overhear a sad complaint of a worthy officer that gives us a fresh view of the new modes of fighting. New weapons have broken up the old-fashioned military discipline and order of precedence, as witness the wail of "Major Kemp":

I was once—only a few months ago—commander of a company of two hundred and fifty disciplined soldiers. I still nominally command that company, but they have developed into a heterogeneous mob of specialists. If I detail one of my subalterns to do a job of work, he reminds me that he is a bomb-expert, or a professor of sandbagging, or director of the knuckle-duster section, or Lord High Thrower of Stinkpots, and as such has no time to play about with such a common thing as a platoon. As for the men, they simply laugh in the sergeant-major's face. They are "experts," if you please, and are struck off all fatigues and company duty! It was bad enough when Ayling pinched fourteen of my best men for his filthy machine guns; now, the company has practically degenerated into an academy of variety artists. The only occasion upon which I ever see them all together is pay-day!

To vary the tedium of trench-life, there are various minor disturbances that go unchronicled in the dispatches, but are nevertheless of vital importance to the men involved. There was, for example, "Minnie," a lady of extremely disagreeable temper, given to sudden outbreaks of the most annoying kind. "Minnie" was a

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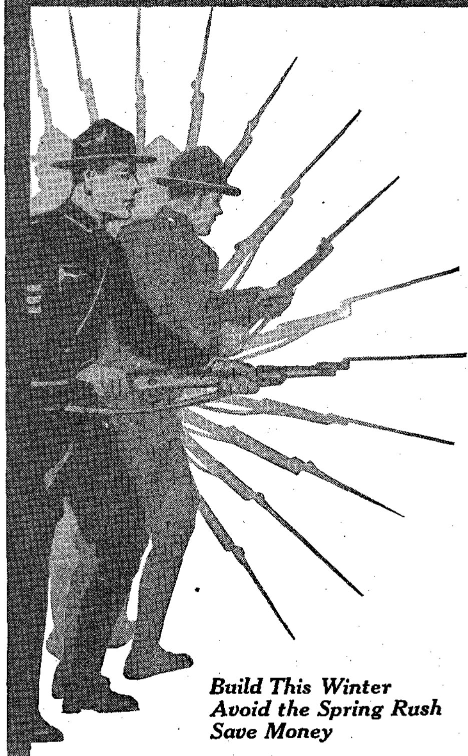

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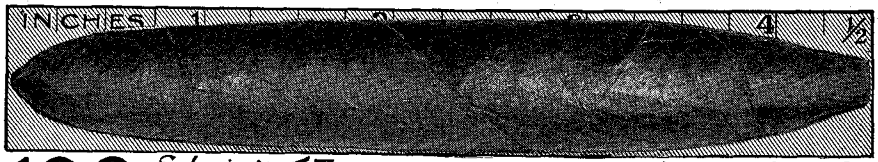

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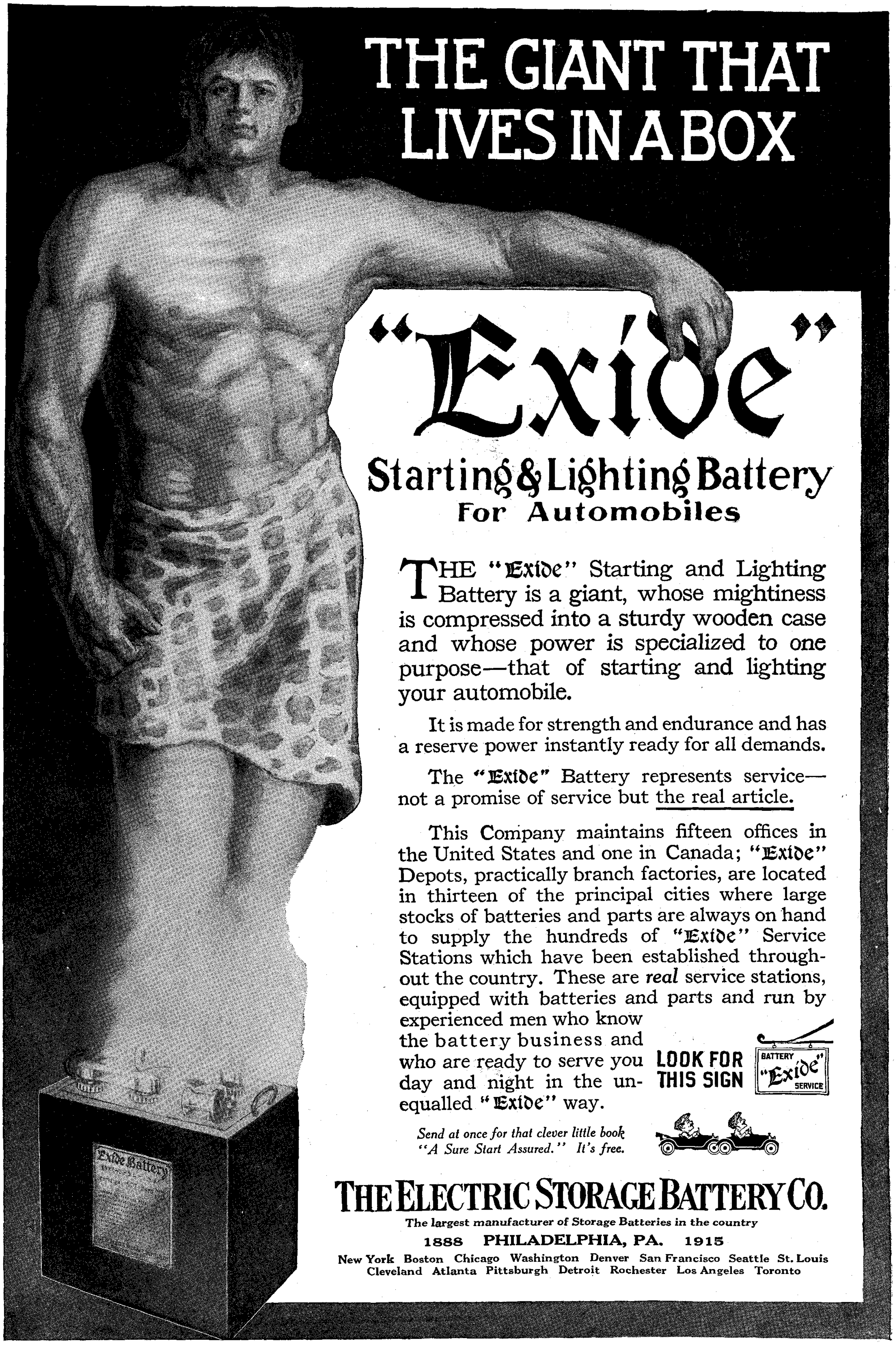

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German *Minenwerfer* that sorely harassed the "Junior Sub's" company. At unpleasant moments she was given to discharging cylindrical bombs fifteen inches long and some eight inches in diameter containing about thirty pounds of dynamite. The result was, at the least, several yards of parapet smashed, which must be laboriously built up again after dark; and it was a lucky day when two or three Tommies were not the victims of these attentions. "Minnie," remarks one officer emphatically, "is Willie's worst *werfer*." But the worm can turn, even in the confines of a trench, and the result is "Major Kemp's" prescription of "a couple of hours' solid frightfulness, from every battery we can switch on." Exit "Minnie." Another incident, showing in like manner the way in which an obliging artillery can come to the rescue of a sorely tried infantry company, is given at length. It occurs in the rest-period from two to five in the afternoon, when every weary warrior feels himself legitimately entitled to repose. Men and officers are sinking into slumber, but—

> There is to be little peace this afternoon. About half-past three, Bobby Little, immersed in pleasant dreams—dreams of cool shades and dainty companionship—is brought suddenly to the surface of things by—
>
> "Whoo-oo-*oo*-oo-UMP!"
>
> —followed by a heavy thud upon the roof of his dugout. Earth and small stones descend in a shower upon him.
>
> "Dirty dogs!" he comments, looking at his watch. Then he puts his head out of the dugout.
>
> "Lie close, you men!" he cries. "There's more of this coming. Any casualties?"
>
> The answer to the question is obscured by another burst of shrapnel, which explodes a few yards short of the parapet, and showers bullets and fragments of shell into the trench. A third and a fourth follow. Then comes a pause. A message is passed down for the stretcher-bearers. Things are growing serious. Five minutes later Bobby, having dispatched his wounded to the dressing-station, proceeds with all haste to Captain Blaikie's dugout.
>
> "How many, Bobby?"
>
> "Six wounded. Two of them won't last as far as the rear, I'm afraid, sir."
>
> Captain Blaikie looks grave.
>
> "Better ring up the gunners, I think. Where are the shells coming from?"
>
> "That wood on our left front, I think."
>
> "That's P 27. Telephone orderly, there?"
>
> A figure appears in the doorway.
>
> "Yes, sirr."
>
> "Ring up Major Cavanagh, and say that H 21 is being shelled from P 27. Retaliate!"
>
> "Verra good, sirr."
>
> The telephone orderly disappears, to return in five minutes.
>
> "Major Cavanagh's compliments, sirr, and he is coming up himself for tae observe from the firing-trench."
>
> "Good egg!" observes Captain Blaikie. "Now we shall see some shooting, Bobby!"
>
> Presently the gunner-major arrives, accompanied by an orderly, who pays out wire as he goes. The major adjusts his periscope, while the orderly thrusts a metal peg into the ground and fits a telephone-receiver to his head.
>
> "Number one gun!" chants the major, peering into his periscope; "three-five-one-nothing—lyddite—fourth charge!"
>
> These mystic observations are repeated into the telephone by the cockney orderly, in a confidential undertone.
>
> "Report when ready!" continues the major.
>
> "Report when ready!" echoes the orderly. Then—"Number one gun ready, sir!"
>
> "Fire!"
>
> "Fire!" Then, politely—"Number one has fired, sir."
>
> The major stiffens to his periscope, and Bobby Little, deeply interested, wonders what has become of the report of the gun. He forgets that sound does not travel much faster than a thousand feet a second, and that the guns are a mile and a half back. Presently, however, there is a distant boom. Almost simultaneously the lyddite shell passes overhead with a scream. Bobby, having no periscope, can not see the actual result of the shot, tho he tempts Providence by peering over the top of the parapet.
>
> "Number one, two-nothing minutes more right," commands the major. "Same range and charge."
>
> Once more the orderly goes through his ritual, and presently another shell screams overhead.
>
> Again the major observes the result.
>
> "Repeat!" he says. "Nothing-five seconds more right."
>
> This time he is satisfied.
>
> "Parallel lines on number one," he commands crisply. "One round battery fire—twenty seconds!"
>
> For the last time the order is passed down the wire, and the major hands his periscope to the ever-grateful Bobby, who has hardly got his eyes to the glass when the round of battery-fire commences. One—two—three—four—the avenging shells go shrieking on their way, at intervals of twenty seconds. There are four muffled thuds, and four great columns of earth and débris spring up before the wood. Answer comes there none. The offending battery has prudently effaced itself.

But occasionally there are moments behind the scenes in remarkable contrast to those of turmoil and confusion—moments of a peacefulness that straightens out tangled nerves and relaxes tired minds. Of one such interlude the writer reminisces:

> Last Sunday had been an off-day—a day of cloudless summer beauty. Tired men had slept; tidy men had washed their clothes; restless men had wandered at ease about the countryside, careless of the guns which grumbled everlastingly a few miles away. There had been impromptu church parades for each denomination, in the corner of a wood which was part of the demesne of a shell-torn château.
>
> It is a sadly transformed wood. The open space before the château, once a smooth expanse of tennis-lawn, is now a dusty picketing-ground for transport mules, and destitute of a single blade of grass. The ornamental lake is full of broken bottles and empty jam-tins. The pagoda-like summer-house, so inevitable to French château gardens, is a quartermaster's store. Half the trees have been cut down for

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Ladies' or Men's Style Mountings as Desired

2 carats $239.

This 2 carats genuine diamond is of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style 14k. solid gold setting. Our price direct to you **$239.**

If you can duplicate this ring for less than $300.00, send it back and money will be refunded.

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This ¼ carat genuine diamond is of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style 14 k. solid gold setting. Money refunded if you can duplicate it for less than $30.00. Our price direct to you by mail **$19.**

¾ carat $65.

This ¾ carat genuine diamond is of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in men's tooth belcher 14k. solid gold setting. Our price direct to you by mail **$65.**

If you can duplicate this ring for less than $85.00, send it back and money will be refunded.

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fuel. Still, the July sun streams very pleasantly through the remainder, and the Psalms of David float up from beneath their shade quite as sweetly as they usually do from the neighborhood of the precentor's desk in the kirk at home—perhaps sweeter.

The wood itself is a *point d'appui*, or fortified post. One has to take precautions, even two or three miles behind the main firing-line. A series of trenches zig-zags in and out among the trees, and barbed wire is interlaced with the undergrowth. In the farthermost corner lies an improvised cemetery. Some of the inscriptions on the little wooden crosses are only three days old. Merely to read a few of these touches the imagination and stirs the blood. Here you may see the names of English Tommies and Highland Jocks side by side with their Canadian kith and kin. A little apart lie more graves, surmounted by epitaphs written in strange characters, such as few white men can read. These are the Indian troops. There they lie, side by side—the mute wastage of war, but a living testimony, even in their last sleep, to the breadth and the unity of the British Empire. The great, machine-made Empire of Germany can show no such graves: when her soldiers die, they sleep alone.

The Church of England service had come last of all. Late in the afternoon a youthful and red-faced chaplain had arrived on a bicycle, to find a party of officers and men lying in the shade of a broad oak waiting for him. (They were a small party: naturally, the great majority of the regiment are what the identity-disks call "Pres" or "R.C.")

"Sorry to be late, sir," he said to the senior officer, saluting. "This is my sixth sh—service to-day, and I have come seven miles for it."

He mopped his brow cheerfully; and having produced innumerable hymn-books from a saddle-bag and set his congregation in array, read them the service, in a particularly pleasing and well-modulated voice. After that he preached a modest and manly little sermon, containing references which carried Bobby Little, for one, back across the Channel to other scenes and other company. After the sermon came a hymn, sung with great vigor. Tommy loves singing hymns—when he happens to know and like the tune.

"I know you chaps like hymns," said the *padre*, when they had finished. "Let's have another before you go. What do you want?"

A most unlikely looking person suggested "Abide with Me." When it was over, and the party, standing as rigid as their own rifles, had sung "God Save the King," the preacher announced, awkwardly—almost apologetically—

"If any of you would like to—er—communicate, I shall be very glad. May not have another opportunity for some time, you know. I think over there"—he indicated a quiet corner of the wood, not far from the little cemetery—"would be a good place."

He pronounced the benediction, and then, after further recurrence to his saddle-bag, retired to his improvised sanctuary. Here, with a ration-box for altar, and strands of barbed wire for choir-stalls, he made his simple preparations.

Half a dozen of the men, and all the officers, followed him. That was just a week ago.

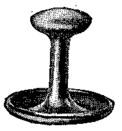
HINTS OF ELYSIUM IN CLAY CENTER

THE country town and the country-town hotel of the sort that vie with each other in desolation and squalor are to be met with in every State, and the least said about them the better. It is to sing of the beauties and comforts of a model town and an ideal hotel that a writer in the Kansas City *Star* tunes up his typewriter. Clay Center, Kansas, is the Elysium of which thousands and thousands of those whose fate it is to wander homeless about the countryside in the interests of trade have dreamed. It is a town of three thousand souls and is imbued, the writer stoutly maintains, with "the typical Kansas spirit." The first instant's impression, of the disorder of torn-up streets, is quickly forgotten. As we read:

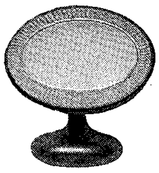
> It was explained that paving work was going on. Neat piles of vitrified brick lined the sidewalks. Children in a schoolyard were romping and shouting. The boys were kicking a football about and the little girls were on teeter-totters or strolling about in little groups. They were clean-faced youngsters and well clad. Picturing them as grown-ups, a vision of clean-minded, prosperous Kansas arose.
>
> A church convention was on in a modern stone church-building across from the hotel. The delegates, with their white badges, were on the streets: bright, cheerful men and women, full of life, and showing it.
>
> For a town of three thousand the hotel was a wonder. Imagine it, a tiled floor in the lobby, comfortable leather chairs, an electric elevator, and a host who seemed genuinely glad to look after his guests. After having been in many towns of that size and having noted the assumption of the hotel men, as a rule, that they are favoring visitors by letting them in, the hotel in Clay Center is something of a shock. Especially is it a shock after Topeka, where the clerk in a leading hotel seemed to resent the innocent inquiry of a stranger what the charge for a room for the night would be.
>
> "This is American plan," said the clerk, "and if you don't eat with us we don't want you."
>
> But Clay Center is not Topeka, and the proprietor had none of the rudeness that characterized the deity behind the Topeka hotel-counter. A story or a book or an editorial or something ought to be written about the way a country hotel can be run, as exemplified in Clay Center. The service in the dining-room was more than satisfactory; it was exceptional. There was the clerk who had registered the guests moving about from table to table to see that every one was well filled.
>
> "Won't you have some more hot biscuits?" he asked. "We've plenty more of them." Or, "Won't you have something more? That's not a very heavy layout around your plate." Really, he almost disarmed the traveling men, who love so to grumble in small hotels.
>
> There was a picture-show in town, too, and it was surprizingly clean and airy. The play was Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina," a powerful drama, splendidly acted. It was not a bit preachy, but Tolstoy, even in the movies, made one feel the great desirability of clean living. They don't

Krementz

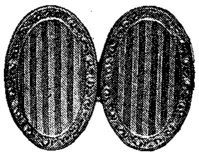
Useful Christmas Gifts for Every Man and Boy



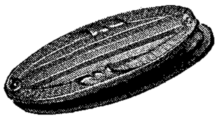
One-piece Collar Buttons, 13 styles, 25c each.



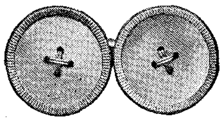
One-piece-bean-and-post Cuff Buttons, a large variety of favored designs, $2.00 a pair.



Solderless Loose Links, any number of fine patterns, round or oval, $2.50 a pair.



Solderless Tie Clasps with *concealed spring*. Designs match the Cuff Buttons. Front and back exactly alike, $1.00 each.



Evening Dress Studs, Vest Buttons and Cuff Links. Many beautiful designs, *each authoritatively correct in style.* $5.25 to $6.50 a set.

Any Christmas gifts you select from this page, or from the Krementz Case at your dealer's, will inspire a hearty "Thank you!" from the man or boy to whom they are given. They are Krementz made, which means highest quality, superb finish and *absolutely correct style.*

This remarkable guarantee *insures permanent satisfaction:*—

> "If a piece of Krementz 14-Kt. Rolled Gold Plate Jewelry is damaged or fails, from *Any* cause, to give the service you expect of it, any dealer, anywhere, or we will replace it *Free.*"

Krementz Collar Buttons bought a generation ago are still in daily service. Though they cost but 25c each, a lifetime of wear and tear cannot spoil their usefulness.

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Attractive Combinations of Krementz Jewelry in Christmas Gift Boxes and Cases

One-piece Collar Buttons, 25c each; four in gift box, $1.00.

One-piece-bean-and-post Cuff Buttons, pair in gift box, $2.00; pair Cuff Buttons and two Collar Buttons in gift box, $2.50; pair Cuff Buttons and Tie Clasp to match, in gift box, $3.00; pair Cuff Buttons, Tie Clasp to match and two Collar Buttons in gift box, $3.50.

Solderless Loose Links, $2.50 a pair.

Solderless Tie Clasps, $1.00 each.

Bodkin-clutch Studs and Vest Buttons for evening wear, that "go in like a needle and hold like an anchor." Sets include Cuff Links to match. $5.25 to $6.50 a set, in handsome presentation case.

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COLLAR BUTTON SET
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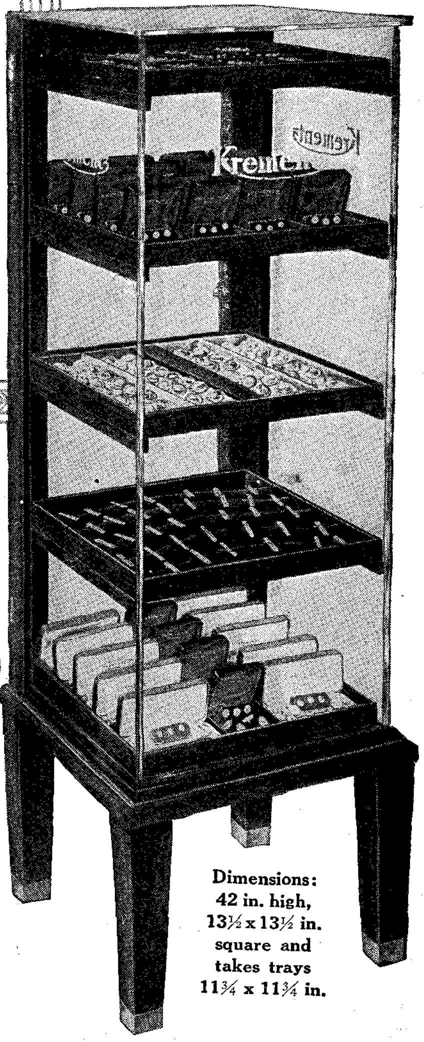

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42 in. high,
13½ x 13½ in.
square and
takes trays
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STUDY
WORK

Oats Give Wings To Every Task

Let This Month Prove It

As an energy food—as a vim-producer—oats have an age-old fame. To "feel one's oats" means the summit of vivacity.

Each dish is a battery of power. And each a mine of brain and nerve constituents.

The cost of oats, per energy unit, is not one-tenth so much as meat.

They are not for children only. All ages need their spirit-giving power.

If you'll try a big dish once a day this month you'll gain respect for oat food which you can't forget. And you'll gain new liking for it if the brand is Quaker Oats.

Quaker Oats

Extra-Luscious Vim-Food

There are all sorts of oats in a bushel. Some are starved and puny. Some are rich and plump.

The wondrous flavor of the oat belongs mainly to the big grains.

So we pick those queen grains only. And a bushel of choice oats yields but ten pounds of Quaker.

That's why Quaker Oats are famed for flavor and aroma. In every land of oat lovers this is the favorite brand.

In some far-away parts it costs twice what you pay, yet connoisseurs must have it.

You can get these same flakes for 10c per package. Your grocer will supply them if you ask for Quaker Oats. Remember that.

Don't simply ask for oats.

Quaker Cooker

We have made to our order—from pure Aluminum—a perfect Double Boiler. It is extra large and heavy. We supply it to users of Quaker Oats, for cooking these flakes in the ideal way. It insures the fullness of food value and flavor. See our offer in each package. This present cooker offer applies to the United States only.

10c and 25c per package
Except in Far West and South

(1057)

make sermons any better than "Anna Karenina."

Returning to the hotel, a tremendous surprize awaited. On the dresser in the room was a plate of fruits and dainty cookies; a friendly good-night attention that gave a final touch to the hospitality of the place. Then a night of solid sleep on a wonderful bed with the fresh, sweet air from the farms coming in at the window.

In the morning the porter was going from room to room rapping on the doors.

"Eight o'clock. Last call for breakfast."

"What you got for breakfast?" asked a voice from somewhere.

"Everything good," said the porter. That was the truth.

AN ORPHAN INVENTOR

"POOR little chaps! Nobody to guide them or to think for them!" Freddie Stark, and others like him, if they have had time to heed the aimless chatter of visitors to the "orphan asylum," have doubtless heard similar remarks made many times in their vicinity. One of the most sacred privileges of the care and responsibility for well-brought-up children, many are convinced, is the opportunity to think for them. Unfortunately, Freddie Stark was not well brought up, and so he had to think for himself. Which is one of the reasons why he became an inventor at the age of thirteen. Another reason was that at the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, at Pleasantville, N. Y., they do not consider that a cot, a bowl of soup, and much religious instruction free them from further responsibilities. The New York *Times* tells the story of Freddie, who is a half-orphan from the East Side, where conditions made it imperative that he be sent for a little while to the country. The Society took him in its care. We read on:

> Many harsh things are said about the wooden ways of institutions, some of which turn out human beings all alike as if from some sociological lathe. Hence the cottage plan, such as is used at Pleasantville and other progressive orphan asylums, and the stress which the teachers put upon the doctrine of self-help. Freddie heard much of "energy" and "drive" and "initiative" from his teachers.
>
> The first his instructors knew that he had taken their precepts so much to heart was the other day, when there came a big envelop from the United States Patent Office advising "Mr. Frederick Stark," addressing him "My Dear Sir," that as far as could be learned there was no prior claim on file for his combination of broom, brush, and dust-pan, for which the working drawings had been received.
>
> Dr. L. B. Bernstein, the superintendent, who, under the rules, has authority to open the mail of the children, was amazed when he examined the documents and asked the boy to bring out his invention. The youngster had made his practical three-in-one sweeping appliance in the shops, but unknown to any one but himself.
>
> It looks not unlike a broom, and is used as such. As soon as a pile of dust is ac-

cumulated, the sweeper may press a button, which releases a spring. This operation lets down a dust-pan. Another motion, and the operator takes from the back of the dust-pan a small hand-brush, with which he transfers the sweepings into the pan. The boy had noticed that the sweeping about the cottages required three tools, and hence the combination. The appliance is now used in sweeping in the cottages.

The director of the technical school at Pleasantville says the device works to perfection, and can be used in sleeping-cars, shops, and offices. He thinks that this ingenious efficiency device can be placed on the market at a price within the means of every householder. A lawyer of this city has taken charge of the application for a patent, and it is thought that in a few days the necessary papers will be signed.

A FORGOTTEN FORTUNE

ONE of the most fantastic incidents of the war-stock craze on Wall Street was not the result of an investment at all, but of absent-mindedness. It was a practical joke of Dame Fortune's, and, it must be said, more truly humorous and agreeable in its consequences than the jokes in which she most frequently indulges. If you had happened to purchase Aladdin's lamp for a half-dollar, merely to help out an itinerant pedler, had thrown it in a cupboard and forgotten all about it, and then had happened inadvertently to rub it one day as you groped about the cupboard in the dark, discovering in one blinding instant its miraculous properties—you might approximate what were undoubtedly the feelings of Mr. Frederick M. Kerr, of Brooklyn, last month when he unearthed a forgotten bundle of Bethlehem Steel stock. The Brooklyn *Eagle* tells the story:

> How would you like to wake up to-morrow morning and discover that you owned a bundle of Bethlehem Steel securities, which you had purchased back in 1908, when the stock could be bought for a mere song, comparatively speaking? Wouldn't you pinch your arm and rub your eyes to make sure that it wasn't all a dream?
>
> Well, that's just how Frederick M. Kerr felt this morning, when he unearthed twenty-eight shares of the valuable stock in one of the drawers of his desk in his Jamaica home. His mind was as far from Bethlehem Steel as the Gowanus Canal is from Petrograd, when he was rummaging through the drawer, filled with legal documents and business letters. He pushed aside a package of papers several times, which he indifferently regarded as some "bunk" which he had been lured into buying by a "friend of a friend who had a friend in Wall Street."
>
> But the bundle got in his way so often in his search for a certain paper that in sheer desperation, and with his mind made up to take a last look at the "evidence" and hurl it into the waste-basket with the rest of the "good things," he opened up the handsomely engraved testimonial, and to his astonishment—"Twenty-eight shares of Bethlehem Steel!" he shouted.
>
> He read and reread the document to

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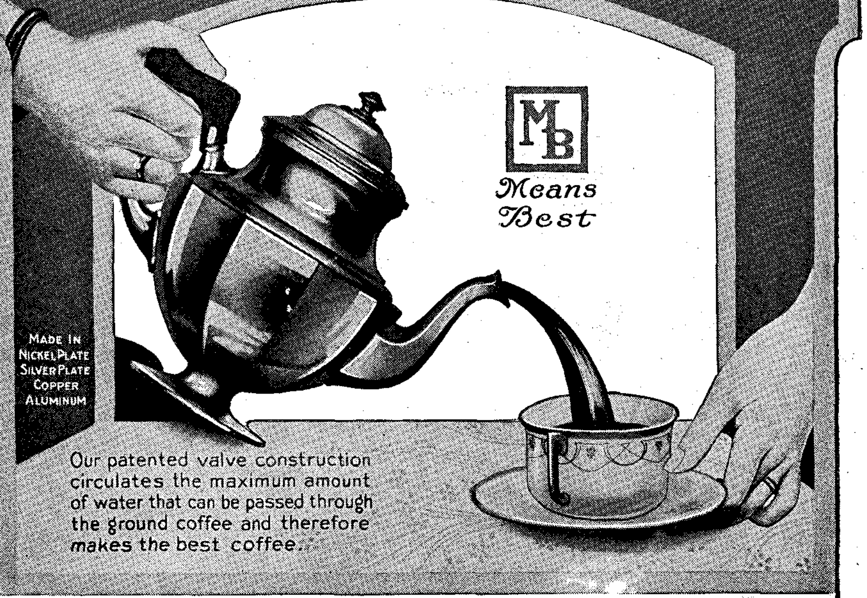
COFFEE PERCOLATORS
Make Best Coffee


MB
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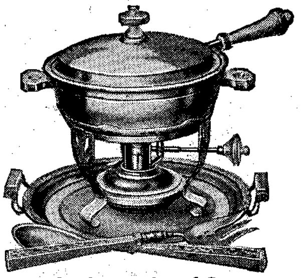
Our patented valve construction circulates the maximum amount of water that can be passed through the ground coffee and therefore makes the best coffee.

When you see a window demonstration like the above you will know that store is headquarters for the famous Manning-Bowman "Quality Ware."

MB Alcolite Gas Stove Chafing Dish


Chafing Dish and Set
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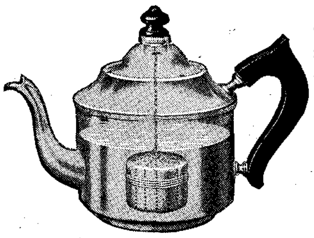
This chafing dish will prove one of the most convenient cooking utensils you can have in your home. The "Alcolite" Burner has doubled its utility because it has the cooking power of a gas range. Many articles of food that were heretofore cooked in the kitchen can now be prepared right on the dining table. Burner is easily lighted, perfectly regulated and is odorless and sootless. The electric styles have many features and advantages that are exclusive to this make.


Tea Ball Tea Pot
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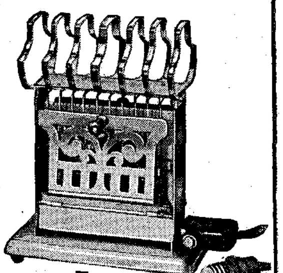
MB Tea Ball Tea Pots

Tea made in Manning-Bowman Tea Ball Tea Pots is just what you desire it to be—weak or strong, with all the fine full flavor and aroma. The strength of the tea is regulated by the movable tea ball. When the desired strength is obtained the tea ball can (by taking hold of the knob) be drawn up and held above the water.


Toaster
No. 1210

MB Electric Toaster

The most useful of all electric devices for the table.
Makes crisp, golden-brown toast in a minute or two.

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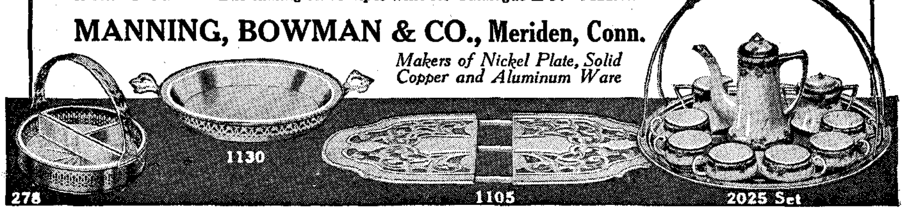

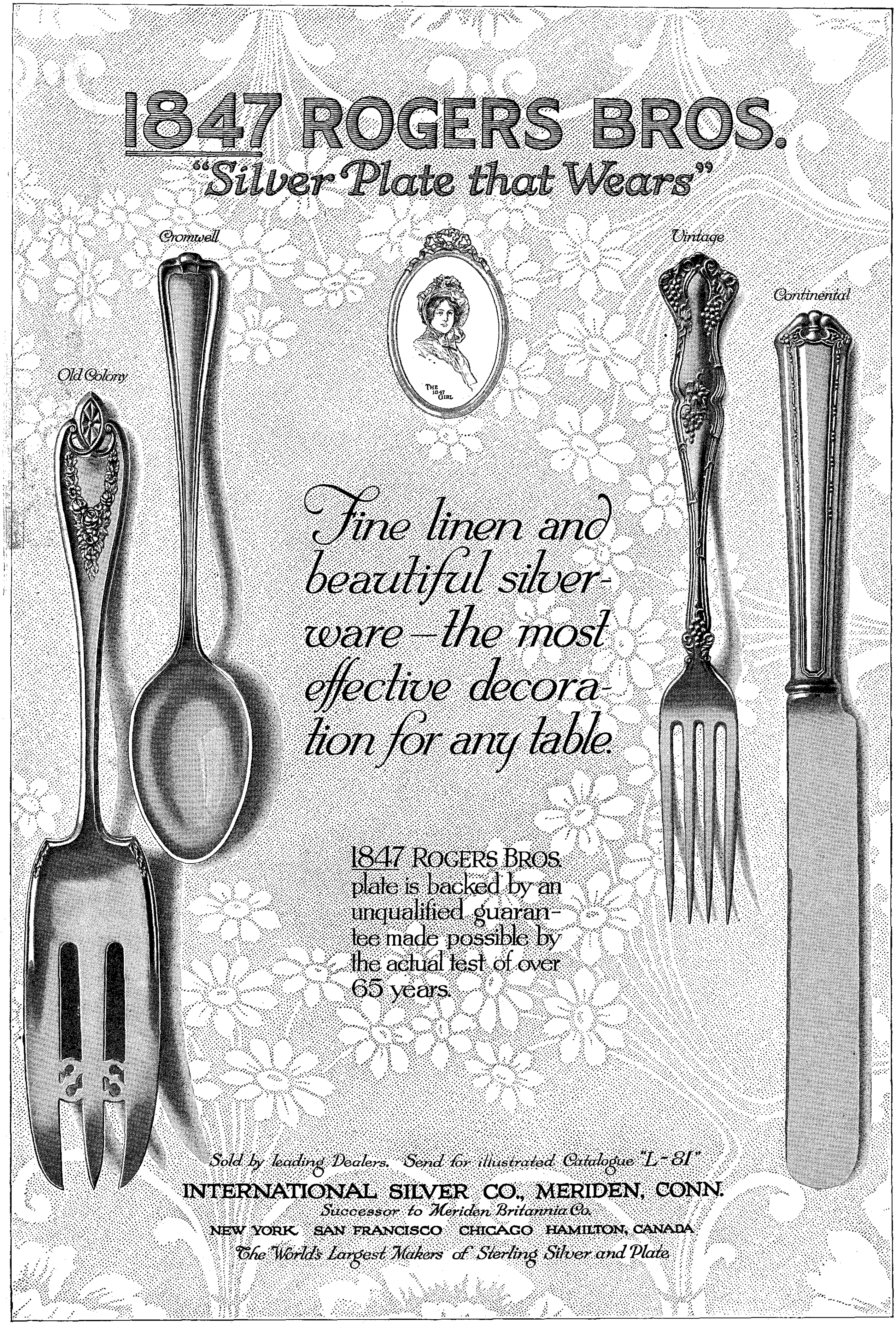

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make sure that it wasn't a hallucination.

But, sure enough, everything was all right, and he recalled the whole incident leading up to his possession of the securities. Some one told him to put a few hundred dollars in Steel stock and some day it might earn a few more hundred. It was in the spring of 1908, when he was a bachelor, and, thinking seriously of marriage and the possibility of making use of the profits on his investment of $336, the price he paid for the twenty-eight shares, which at that time were down to $12 a share.

How the value of that bundle of papers has soared since they were first carelessly thrown into the drawer of the desk is known to every one.

To-day the stock is quoted at 580. The little package of papers has been transferred to a place of safe-keeping, for at this moment they are worth $16,240, showing a profit of $15,904 on an investment of $336.

The further changes in value since that date have probably caused some more eddies of feeling, which may better be imagined than described.

BRIAND THE BRILLIANT

HIS resemblance in several characteristics to Lloyd-George of England, who also may become a War-Premier before the present difficulties are over, is said to be one of the most interesting facts about Aristide Briand, who now heads the Cabinet of France for the third time. But the British Minister has not copied in his labor difficulties the tactics Briand used when faced with a great railway strike in France, when he served under President Fallières. Briand's high-handed method of calling all the railway employees to the colors, and thus exposing a persistent striker to charges of insubordination and breach of military discipline was instantly efficacious, but earned for him adverse criticism and suspicion that have done much to limit his official career up to the present. As a lawyer and leader of the revolutionary Socialists, remarks Ellis Randall in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*, his manner of procedure was most remarkable. It is said of him that—

> Fifteen years had he spent in a sort of nomadic life, as barrister, as journalist, as trade-unionist orator, political organizer, congressman, general secretary to the French Socialist party.
>
> "In spite of his splendid gifts," his comrades used to say, "Aristide will never make his fortune at the bar."
>
> "Why?"
>
> "Because the only clients he cares for are the proletarian victims of our economic anarchy, whose gratitude is his reward. Optimist tho he is, he feels acutely the injustice of the social state.
>
> "Gentlemen of the jury," Aristide has been heard to exclaim, "in defending my client I am defending myself."

Briand's popularity with the common people is said to be wide-spread. They recognize him in France, as their fellow workers in England do Lloyd-George, to be one of them, and not a proud and unsympathetic political dignitary. They call him "*notre Aristide.*" When he speaks they listen, for he speaks directly to them—and he speaks appealingly, as we learn:

> To his oratorical gifts Briand owes much for his rapid tho long-delayed rise to public prominence. As a boy he delighted in attending public meetings for the purpose of hearing the speakers. With a schoolfellow—now a bootmaker at Saint-Nazaire, and proud of the new Premier's friendship—he used to go assiduously to a Catholic church to profit by the eloquence of the preacher. On his entry into the Clemenceau Cabinet, an Englishman wrote of Briand's voice—"A penetrating voice, audible in its lowest tones at the remotest corner of the Chamber, it is what Carlyle would call a 'downy' voice, a caressing voice, a coaxy voice; since Gambetta's, the most seductive heard in the Palais Bourbon."
>
> Briand is somewhat tall for a Frenchman and has a slight stoop. His black, straight hair is brushed straight back from a square, massive forehead. His face has usually a somewhat melancholy expression. His dark eyes look out with a tranquil, searching gaze. But the workmen of Saint-Étienne—most of them now gone to the war—know his genial, frank, unassuming manner, and say that "Our Aristide is like ourselves."

A SOLDIER'S LETTER TO HIS WIDOW

THERE must have been many thousand letters just like this one, which, under the title of "The Soul of France," has been published recently on the front page of many French newspapers. It is a letter found upon the body of Lieutenant Chatanay, of a French reserve regiment, addrest to his wife. Surely it is only typical of the sentiments that the broken soldiers of every nation would express if they had the opportunity and the wit. For they are all fighting for a cause bright and clear and beautiful, that gleams like a perfect rainbow to those in the ranks. It is only to the statesmen and "greater minds" responsible for all this wo that the splendid vision is sometimes hid by murky clouds and lowering mists. Here follow the last words of a brave and honest man to his widow:

> I write this letter because one never knows what may happen. If you get it, it will mean that France has wanted all I could give her. Don't mourn for me, for I shall have died happy. The only thing I worry about is the position you will be in with the children. But as for bringing up the girls I am not anxious. You will manage as well as I could have done. Kiss them for me, and tell them that their father has gone on a long journey, and did not forget them.
>
> There will also be another baby whom

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HOW often when you try the hardest, the result is not what it should be and the dish, though eatable, is a disappointment. But it's bound to happen if you depend upon guesswork in cooking. Why not score a success every time—even with things you've never tried before?

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FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez CIGARS
—MADE AT KEY WEST—

I shall not know. If it is a boy, I should like him to be a doctor, unless, of course, after this war France should still be in need of officers. Tell him when he is old enough to understand that his father gave his life that his country might be greater and stronger. I think I have told you all the essential things. Promise not to bear any grudge to France if she takes me. I hope we shall meet again some day. My poor darling, I haven't even had time to think much about our love, great and strong tho it be.

Good-by, the long good-by. Be brave—

THY JEAN.

PRUSSIANIZING AMERICA

WHAT would happen if America were to be Prussianized? To some, to whom the Prussian methods of peace and war are hateful, the notion of a Prussianized United States will be impossible to entertain. To others, who are better acquainted with the good as well as bad features of German law and order, it may appear that a brief period of such a régime would be in many ways highly beneficial to this country. Some believe, perhaps, with Frank H. Simonds, of the New York *Tribune*, that "there is something almost pathetic in the German dulness to the things that move the world. . . . It (Germany) stands almost as a suppliant for the alms of approval of other races, but in the same moment, without warning, without reason, without anything but an incomprehensible stupidity and folly, it does something that shocks the moral sense, the humanity, of men and women the world over." They believe that a cast of mind so foreign to our own could work but ruin to our country were it allowed to dominate us. Perhaps they are right, and yet there is, as a corrective to too violent accusation, the view of Simeon Strunsky, express recently in his weekly page of mock-seriousness in the New York *Evening Post Magazine*. With a comical air of perturbation, he reminds us that we are vitally concerned in the outcome of the conflict between individual liberty and Prussian mechanism. For if Prussianism were to extend the long arm of its *Verboten* sign over this continent, the following is what we should have to expect:

(1.) If the Kaiser were in possession of the city of Chicago, the following individual privileges and liberties would have undoubtedly been crusht from the start: the right of the owners of the *Eastland* to maintain a rickety ship in the passenger-traffic, with special attention to women and children; the right of the captain of the *Eastland* to overload her; the right of the ship-inspectors either to be "fixt" specifically or to do a favor to an old friend who might be the owner or the captain; the right of several thousand Americans to exercise their inalienable prerogative of taking a chance, not only for themselves, but for their wives and children; the immemorial right of every Government organ, Federal, State, county, municipal, judicial, executive, and legislative, to conduct an investigation for the establishment of responsibility, the conviction of a subagent to a year's imprisonment and a fine of $1,000 two years after the disaster being considered under our social institutions a fair equivalent for the loss of 1,200 lives.

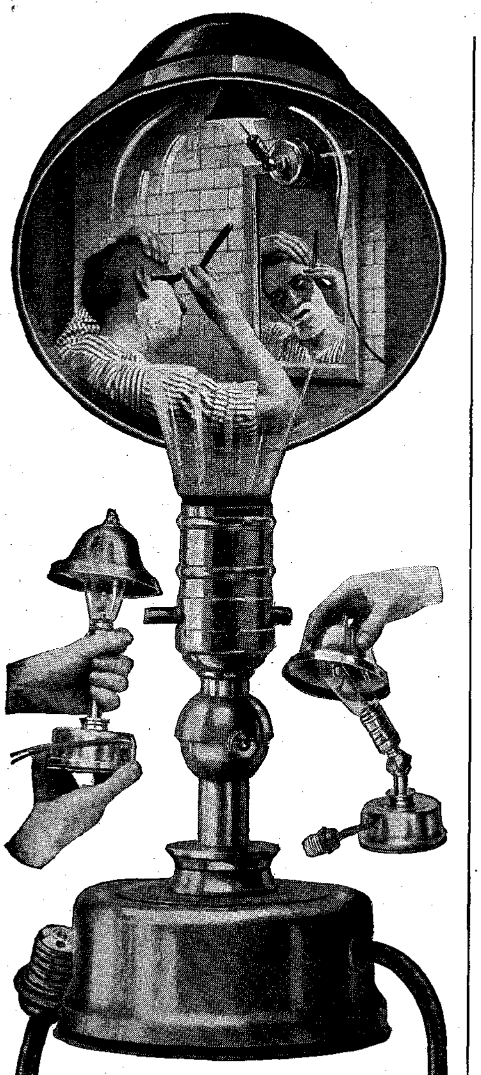
Thus it is apparent that if Chicago were a German city, there would have been only a single bureau of inspection, which would have prevented the accident as a matter of dull routine, whereas the *Eastland* affair has actually given employment to no fewer than eight groups of investigators, each with its own individual outlook, passions, procedure, secretarial staff, writs of mandamus, and copious volumes of stenographic recommendations. In other words, German administration means the ruler of the strong hand. American administration means the triumph of shorthand at ten cents a folio.

(2.) If the Kaiser were suzerain of Bayonne, the Standard Oil Company would have been deprived of its inalienable right to carry on private warfare, not mechanical conscript warfare after the German model, but highly individualized volunteer warfare by recruits from the Bowery at two dollars a day.

(3.) If the Kaiser were Emperor of Matteawan, the individual right of Harry K. Thaw to go motor-riding would have been seriously abridged; and if the Kaiser were Lord Paramount of Atlantic City, ten thousand American citizens would have been deprived of their constitutional privilege to pursue Harry Thaw into the surf for the purpose of shaking his hand.

OLD-TIME RIFLEMEN OF THE SOUTH

THE heyday of the rifle is not in its present state of mechanical perfection—at least, so we might suppose, if its supremacy as a weapon of accuracy and reliability is considered. If you would seek the period in which the rifle and the rifleman reached their closest coordination for the purpose of perfect marksmanship, you must go back to the days of the Smoky Mountain men of the South, who dwelt in the mountainous regions of Kentucky and Tennessee, who made their own guns and cast their own shot, and who never missed a shot because the lead could not be wasted. Some of these old-time riflemen are still living, and many of the old rifles, somewhat patched and altered, are still in existence. But the day of the Smoky Mountain rifle has gone out, ever since the celebrated shooting matches held throughout this locality were banned by law as "gambling." These matches kept up not only the skill of eye and trigger-finger, but built up the trade of gun-making, until, for the purposes for which it was designed and the period in which it appeared, no rifle could beat the Tennessee mountaineer's creation—especially when it was in the hands of the maker or one of his friends. On their pegs over the doors of the original Smoky Mountain cabins, says Robert Lindsay Mason in the November *Recreation*, many of these famous old guns may still be found, among which he who is wise in the lore may discover "Baxter Bean," still the



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The Vanitie Portable Electric Lamp makes a charming gift—and its charm continues because it is pre-eminently practical, designed and built to give dependable every-day-of-the-year lighting service.

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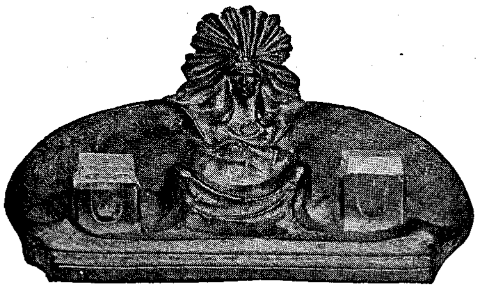

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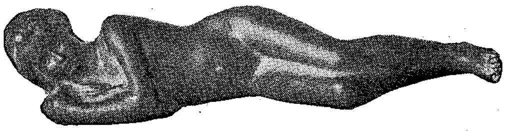

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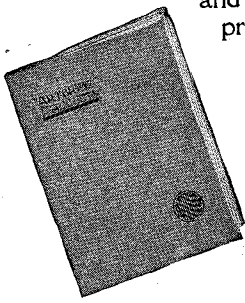

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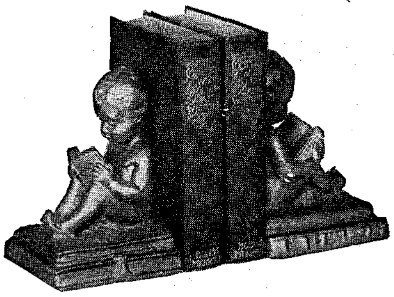

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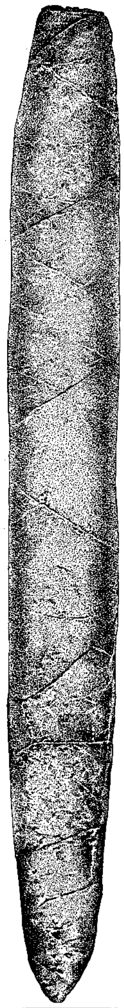
The Panatela is not our only cigar. We make seventeen different shapes, many of them clear Havana cigars. Our complete catalog mailed on request.

In ordering, please use business stationery or give references, and state whether you prefer mild, medium or strong cigars.



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The Near East from Within

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who prefers for the time being to remain unknown. It is a large volume with a number of engravings of persons prominent in Balkan history. The author has lived and performed many trying political duties in the Courts of the Near East. His revelations are from first-hand actual observation. The *Outlook*, New York, says of it: "The book should prove profitable reading to many by indicating influences which have been moving under the surface of things and by bringing out the personalities who have really, though not always ostensibly, dominated them." *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* says it is "an intensely interesting narrative of the Balkans and their relations with Turkey, Russia, Germany, Austria and England." Large 12mo, cloth. Illustrated. $3.00 net; by mail $3.16. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Avenue, New York.

proud property of "Uncle George" Powell, of Cade's Cove; the "Alfred Duncan," a famous Armstrong gun; the "James Bean," owned by another "Uncle" of Cade's Cove; and the "Gibson," "Petersburg," and "Dick Strutton." But many others have gone the path of ancient ways, as the writer laments:

> Oh! the rare old rifles that have vanished like thin dreams of yesterday. Some few that remain have become bastards of their former times and shamefacedly proclaim an alteration from flint- to percussion-cap lock owing to the bare necessity of their owners. Others were forever ruined by the fact that their scouting owners, outlawed by both Federal and Confederate Governments because loving peace better than war, fired on foraging parties that entered their mountain coves, and to prevent reprisals were compelled to hide their weapons in caves and logs where they were eaten up by rust.

With a wealth of illustration and description, Mr. Mason explains the workmanship of these guns, showing how laboriously the barrels were shaped, drilled, and bored, and the manner of fitting on the mountings. Mountings were sometimes brass, but more often wrought iron. Where steel was needed, it had to be imported by the stage-road store from Baltimore and Philadelphia, but the Smoky Mountain man more often than not ran his own blast-furnace and made the ingots of iron out of which his gun was to be wrought. Sometimes the front sights were of gold or silver. And when the gun was complete and ready to sell for from $50 to $100 in the hard-won money of four and five generations ago, the gunmaker put his name-plate proudly on the barrel. This was no machine-turned, nameless weapon. It had a character, a history; it was made to fit the needs of men who had no money or powder or shot to waste and who wanted a gun they might understand and love as they would a brother.

Powder and shot were indeed a problem in those days. We are told of the slow powder used, which was so slow of combustion that "Black Bill" Walker, of Old Tuckaleech, was wont to claim proudly that "he could pull his trigger and lay his gun upon the ground before she fired." Lead was so scarce that the leads embedded in the targets were given as one of the prizes of a shooting match. The writer relates a story in point that was told to "Black Bill" by Ben Partridge, the young Cherokee:

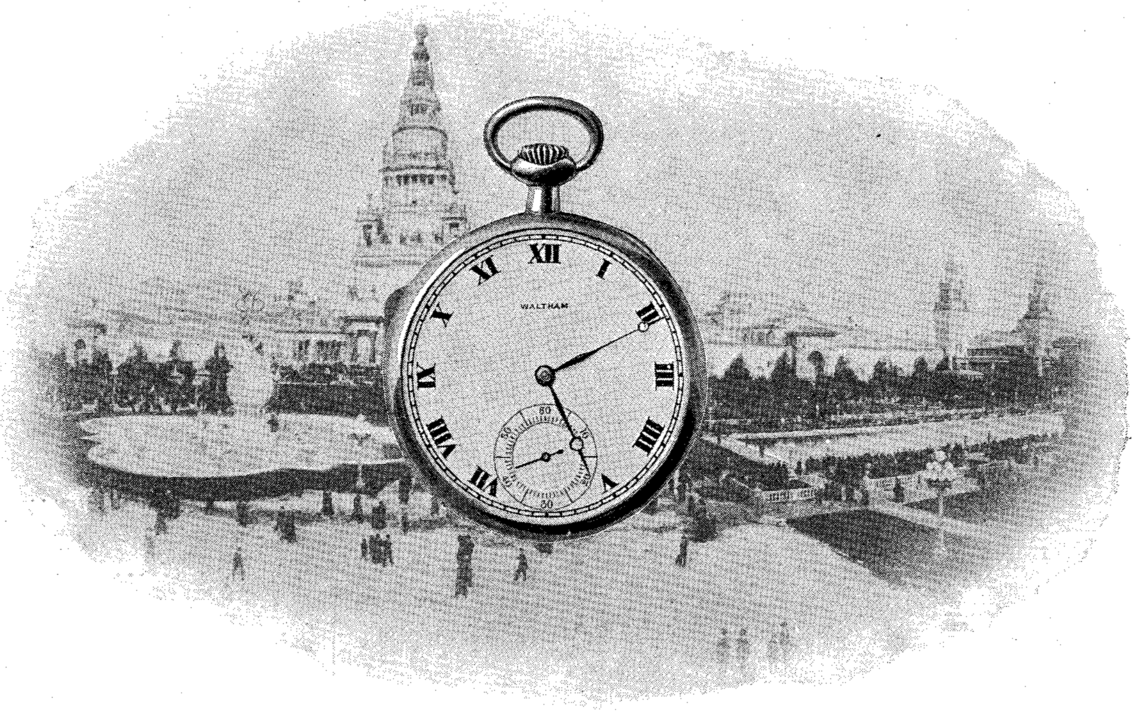
> The demand for lead at one time became so urgent that two white settlers, Thomas and Nealy, bribed a brave of Ben's tribe to disclose the location of a secret mine of the Cherokees on Hesse's Creek. As a natural consequence, Thomas and Nealy were both caught by the Indians while purloining lead. Under threats of torture they revealed the name of their informant, who was tied to a stake and submitted to the torture of a slow death by fire. The two settlers were being prepared for similar treatment when they were saved by the unexpected return of the Cherokee chief.
>
> Through an agreement with him the two palefaces were given permission to use lead from the mine at certain seasons of the year, and the penalty for the disclosure of their secret was slow death by fire, not only for them but their families as well, according to the dictum of "Injun law"!
>
> Logging operations are now very active in the Hurricane country, the supposed location of the Cherokee vein, and who knows but that some lucky lumberjack may yet stumble upon the secret of centuries?

By necessity, the Smoky Mountain marksman grew to follow a law of reflex accuracy. He *could not miss without* good reason. Rivalry between the various marksmen was intense, and the rivalry in the proclaimed virtues of their several weapons was no less fierce. Thus the shooting matches were events of the year, of which we are given the following description:

> Under the economic conditions of those times, when a dollar was worth as much as four now, the shooting contests must pay for themselves. So a "mutton" or "beef" was "made up," *i.e.*, the value of the prize was equaled by the total of the entrance charges of a specified price per shot at a target. A cow was worth about $22 and a wether $7. The price of a shot for the former was a shilling, six shots for a dollar; the fee for a mutton was only 12½ cents.
>
> When a sufficient allotment of shots was sold, the official date was set by the promoter, and generally more than half a hundred knights of the deerskin doublet and flintlock assembled at the appointed place from far and wide throughout the mountain districts of the Great Smokies. All came on foot; some of them traveled thirty or forty miles and arrived the day before to be on time.
>
> There were plenty of partizan spectators in those days, but they dared not indulge in the practise of hectoring the contestants; this was a princely privilege accorded only the latter. But right roundly were the boasts and banterings bandied back and forth between rivals before the contest, stimulated by applejack or cider. Drinking was indulged in only sparingly by the brilliant contestants themselves, who refrained, owing to the stake and their reputation as well. But it can not be doubted that imbibing was the long suit of the spectators, who had nothing to lose in the outcome except some small cash or a few skins at the most.

There was an unwritten law of rigid enforcement against bantering an opponent as he shot, but there were several sly and apparently harmless ways of confusing the man who was shooting, which were not overlooked by the more clever of his rivals. As we read:

> "Black Bill" Walker, of Tuckaleechee Cove, naively admitted to the writer that a bushel of raw turnips placed within eating distance of his competitors always neatly turned the trick for him.
>
> "They'd never think about turnips breakin' their aim," said he with a smile, "but I've allus noticed that a man full o' green turnips couldn't hit a barn door ef he was fastened up behind hit!



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The English language is free to all, and the words, "precise," "best" and "reliable," can be used by any watch manufacturer with impunity. Rather than indulge in a battle of adjectives we prefer to point out that where scientific tests are made and where the judgment of watch experts is encountered, Waltham Watches are invariably chosen as being the most accurate and dependable of all timepieces.

Such evidence is not a mere claim—it is proof.

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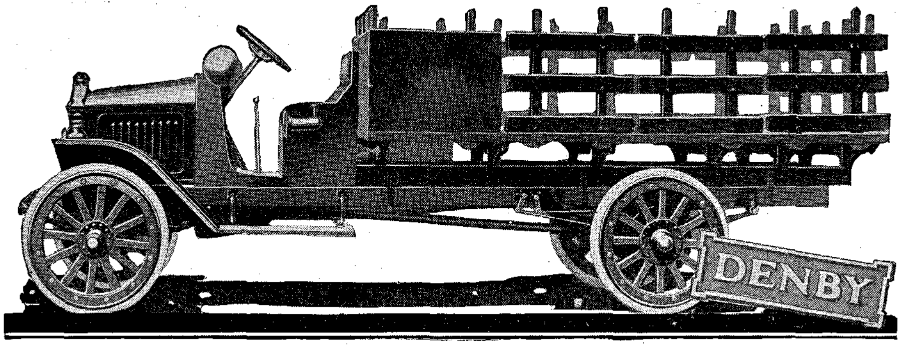

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And the Denby "factor of safety" in construction is remarkably great. Each model is built with a sturdiness usually associated only with units of much larger capacity.

Public approval of the Denby has been so great that we have recently been forced to purchase a new factory, with five and six-tenths acres of ground space.

It will pay any business man interested in trucks to get in touch with the local Denby-man, or with us. For the Denby is not only a modern truck, but it is marketed by modern methods of co-operation with the owner. We spare no time or trouble to make every Denby truck 100 per cent efficient, profitable and satisfactory.

There are four Denby units of capacity, prices as follows:

Type U—¾-ton (including open body)	$ 890
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Type D—1½-ton	1,685
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Various types of chassis and body modification enable us to fit one of these to any individual business.

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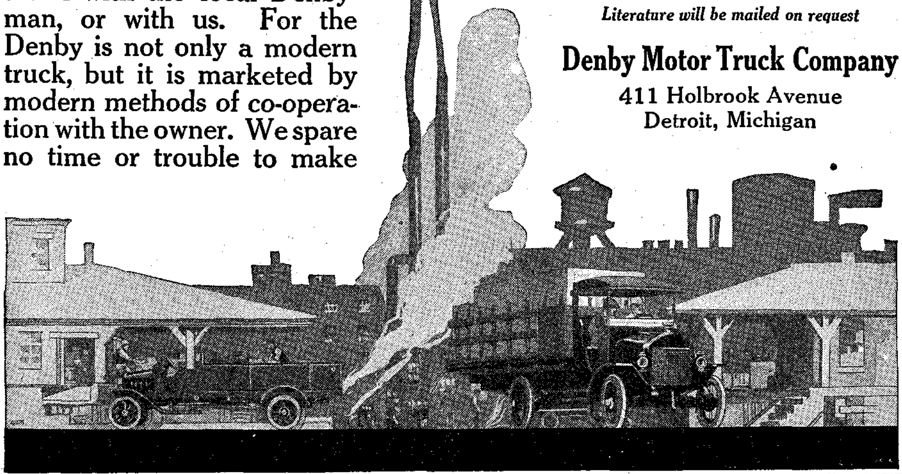
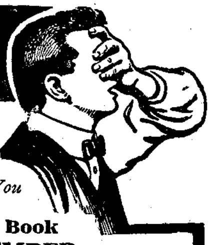


Stop Forgetting



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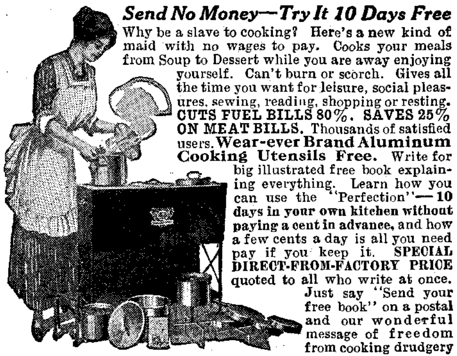

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JOHNSTON SLOCUM CO., 234 State Street, Caro, Mich.

"Sometimes I'd banter a leetle!" he confest, still smiling. "Ontell they ruled me out as a expert. Ye see, I'd got so lucky at shootin' I'd generally drive off the beef by her halter, and they wasn't no chanct fer nobody else!"

Such "lucky sportsmen" as "Uncle" George Powell, "Uncle" Sam Burchfield, "Black Bill" Walker, "Preacher John" Stinnett and his brothers Henry and Bill, "Devil Sam" Walker and Bill Swaggerty, were oftentimes hired to shoot for prizes by men whose sporting proclivities were much keener than their marksmanship.

The distance of the target at these contests was at first sixty yards; later it was reduced to fifty. Everybody shot from a "rest," except when some violent braggart interrupted the peaceful ceremonies with boasts that he could vanquish all comers handrunnin', shootin' offhand, or layin' down. Then everybody shot accordingly until the agitator was sufficiently squelched.

The prize beef, when won by several contestants, was forthwith butchered and dismembered into the following portions:

First prize	Hide and tallow.
Second and third prizes	Hind quarters.
Fourth and fifth prizes	Fore quarters.
Sixth prize	Remaining parts and lead from the targets (which was never wasted).

The targets were clapboards charred black. Upon each of these was placed a white spot of the contestant's own selection which served as a bull's-eye. Every participant had his own method of "centering" his shots. That is, he chose his center upon his first shot if it was satisfactory. The main thing was to hit it thereafter.

A favorite style of bull's-eye used by the marksmen of Tuckaleechee Cove, consisted of a soiled slip of paper—preferred to new—in which was cut an inverted V with a 1-inch diamond ½ inch above it. The marksman aimed at the apex of the inverted V and at fifty yards the trajectory of his missile would, if the aim was true, place it in the center of the diamond.

When the marksman had chosen his center, a cross was made through the center of it with a knife by one of the judges, who was generally a reputable man of his community. The shooter then proceeded until he had expended his allotment, whereupon his board was laid aside for future reference. All bullet-holes were filled with corn-stalk pith. If a tie resulted, the wagering grew correspondingly spirited according to the ratio of popularity of gun and shooter.

It was not an uncommon thing for an entrant to deposit his dollar and at the finish drive off all the prizes—beef, hide, and "taller" upon its own hoofs. If he did this many times he was outlawed into the expert class and was not allowed to participate again except under a severe handicap, which usually consisted of being compelled to shoot a faulty rifle which had a rust spot in its bore, or was crooked, or cut its patching.

This great sport was not then considered gambling. But when civilization, with its blighting effects for primal things, grew more and more ethical and less moral, and finer hairs began to be split by upstart lawyers, this noble and picturesque pastime—along with game-preservation—was cast into limbo here in the Great Smokies.

As man grows more civilized, it seems, the less honest in considerate regard for nature's children he becomes. He begins to swallow any double-humped dromedary of his own manufacture, straining at the gnats of his courts in order to appear righteous while he himself dynamites fish and shoots deer and turkeys out of season at his leisure! At least, so it seems to one fairly conversant with things in Tennessee.

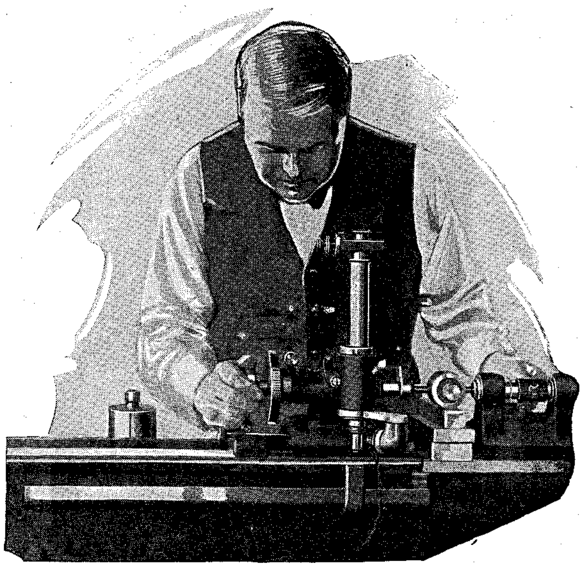
Would that the old-time shooting-match could reoccur! Would that we could see the moccasin-footed, swart-shouldered giants of the woods confidently treading the sward of some leafy swale, the pungent smoke of their old flintlocks arising like some magic, aromatic incense out of alchemy of the past to do honor at the shrine of Diana of the Woods, to make us dream of men once more; American men of fearless, honest mien and brawn; men who created a substantial republic with their home-made rifles!

WHAT WE SANG

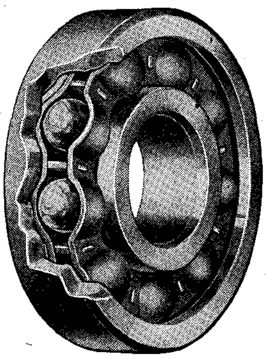
FORTY years ago it was "Nelly Was a Lady," "Massa's in the Cold, Cold Ground," "My Old Kentucky Home," and so on. These songs have all, or most of them, lasted through to our day, and their sad sentiments are still sung with lugubrious delight by impromptu quartets. But by the nineties the fashions in song had changed, and the popular voice was for a sort of musical lyric that has already been forgotten by many of the song-lovers of to-day. These songs, too, tended to the lugubrious, but were mostly tinged with melodrama. With a brevity which even the old ballads can not equal, the listener was plunged into the midst of a melodramatic situation of inexpressible wo, of which the epitome was a particularly dolorous refrain. The individuals celebrated in these effusions were usually of humble station—poor but proud. They either were immersed in a sea of self-pity or else poured out upon some hapless villain an irresistible flood of magnanimity. To all these songs tunes were fitted somewhat on the same general plan. In the vaudeville-circuits they were sung to the accompaniment of colored pictures thrown on a screen—pictures as honest and whole-hearted in their coloring as they were heartrending in subject.

"F. P. A.," of the New York *Tribune*, has recently interested himself in reviving a few of these lost treasures. The school of which "After the Ball is Over" was one of the earliest and brightest lights furnishes forth many a characteristic jewel. More than one reader will recall "In the Baggage-Car Ahead" and the colored slides that went with it. Mr. Adams' selections will doubtless touch them as keenly. There is, for example, "I Broke Her Heart," by Maurice Shapiro, copyrighted in 1896 by the author:

The chiming bells, one New Year's eve, rang out sweet melodies,
But to one heart the chime did leave echoes of sad memories;
Before a picture kneels a man, beside him stands a child,
And pleads to him, as children can, and lisps in tones so mild:
Oh, papa, dear, why do you cry before ma's picture here?
Why are you sad? Oh, tell me why—I'll wipe away this tear;



The Ten Thousandth Part of an Inch



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It is this delicate precision of manufacture in

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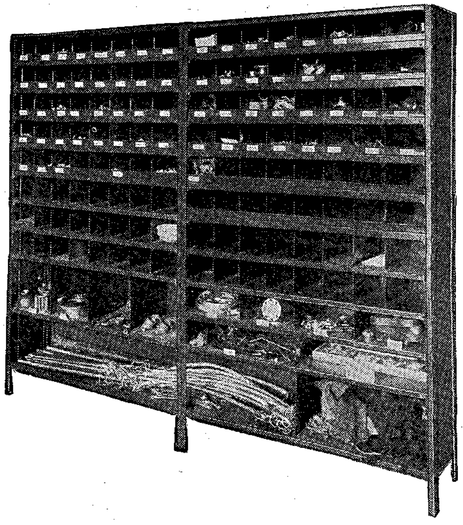

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Makes three claims which have not heretofore been made thus carefully, and from the German Viewpoint, for Americans to consider—
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Price, Net, $1.50; by Mail, $1.62

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

Stop, child, oh, stop; you break my heart, a word sometimes may kill!
'Twas but a word that made us part; that word it haunts me still.

CHORUS

I broke her heart when I bade her go;
She was a martyr, true to me, I know;
I met her with another; in vain was her reply
That the stranger was her brother, yet it parted Grace and I.

It is but five short years ago—to me it seems an age;
I'll ne'er forget the day, I know, or blot it from life's page.
'Twas on the eve of New Year, this very time and place;
New Year's bells were ringing near, all nature seemed apace.
Oh, child, if I could but recall the word which I then said;
In jealous rage I gave up all; it almost drives me mad!
Look at her sweet face over there, no fairer face I know!
I broke her heart, a jewel rare, when I did bid her go.

CHORUS

I broke her heart, when I bade her go; etc.

A song no less profoundly pathetic but more stirring in action is "Those Wedding-Bells Shall Not Ring Out," words and music by Monroe H. Rosenfeld. This bears the same date and the copyright notice of Charles W. Held. It runs:

A sexton stood one Sabbath eve within a belfry grand
Awaiting signal from the church with bell-rope in his hand;
As in a house of worship stood a young and happy pair
To pledge their troth for evermore, each other's love to share.
The holy man then spake these words: "Before you're joined for life,
Has any person aught to say 'gainst you as man and wife?"
Then down the aisle there came a man with quick and eager tread,
And pointing to the trembling bride these words he calmly said:

CHORUS

Those wedding-bells must not ring out, she is another's bride;
I saw her at the altar-rail, we stood there side by side;
She can not claim another's hand, she dare not break the law's command,
A guilty wife you see her stand! Those bells shall not ring out!

The minister was speechless, and the bridegroom stood amazed,
The congregation spellbound sat, and thought the man was crazed;
The bride had not a word to say, but simply hung her head.
Who is this man? the preacher asked. I know him not, she said.
Then ring the bells, the bridegroom cried—the man knelt to entreat—
The sexton swung the chimes aloft, the bells rang clear and sweet,
But scarce their music had begun when forth there came a shout:
Stand back! I say, they shall not ring, those bells shall not ring out!

CHORUS

Those wedding-bells shall not ring out, I swear it on my life,
For we were wedded years ago, and she is still my wife!
She shall not break her vows to me—she's mine through all eternity—
She's mine till death shall set her free—those bells shall not ring out!

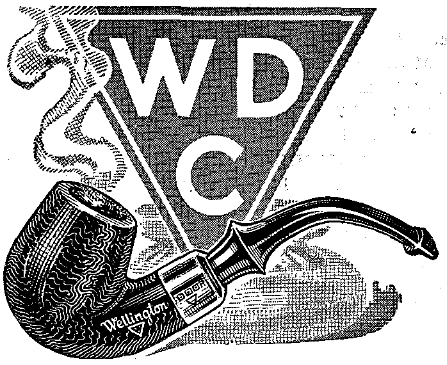
A shriek of wo, a glitt'ring blade, a lurch—a flash—a dart—
And like the lightning-stroke the blade had reached her trembling heart.
You've killed his bride, O God! they cried; he swung the gleaming knife
And pierc'd his own heart as he gasped—Nay, not his bride, my wife!
Two forms lay cold within the aisle, the husband and the bride.
As once in life he claim'd they stood in wedlock, side by side.
His vow was kept—the bells had ceased, and with his dying breath
These words once more he murmur'd ere his lips were closed in death:

CHORUS

Those wedding-bells shall not ring out, I swear it on my life; etc.

That all taste for this form of musical diversion has not died out is attested in the words of one of Mr. Adams's contributors, who declares:

I wonder how many of us would—or



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The Wellington
THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

Built with the "well" that keeps it clean and sweet. All good dealers'. 25c, 35c, 50c and up.

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Can be as Comfortable and Cozy as a $5000 Limousine

The Detroit Detachable Top fits snugly over the touring body. No over hang or ugly joint.
Beautifully finished, patent flexible doors absolutely prevent rattle.
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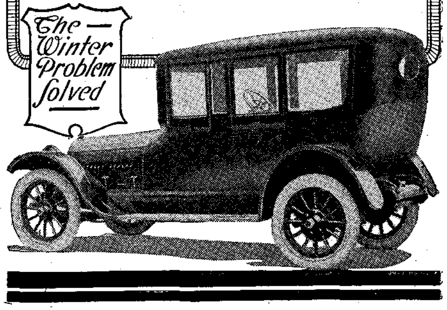

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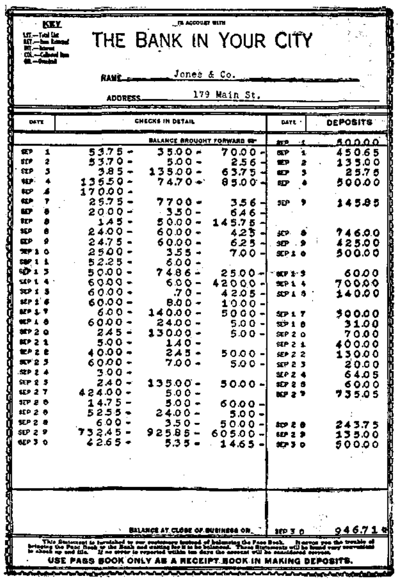

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ADDRESS 179 Main St.

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SEP 2	53.70	5.00	2.56	SEP 2	135.00
SEP 3	3.85	135.00	63.75	SEP 3	25.75
SEP 4	135.50	74.70	85.00	SEP 4	500.00
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SEP 21	5.00	1.40		SEP 21	400.00
SEP 22	40.00	2.45	50.00	SEP 22	130.00
SEP 23	60.00	7.00	5.00	SEP 23	20.00
SEP 24	3.00			SEP 24	64.05
SEP 25	2.40	135.00	50.00	SEP 25	60.00
SEP 27	424.00	5.00		SEP 27	735.05
SEP 28	14.75	5.00	60.00		
SEP 28	52.55	24.00	5.00		
SEP 28	6.00	3.50	50.00	SEP 28	243.75
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This Bank has always tried to give you good service.

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Now we give you an extra-tangible service.

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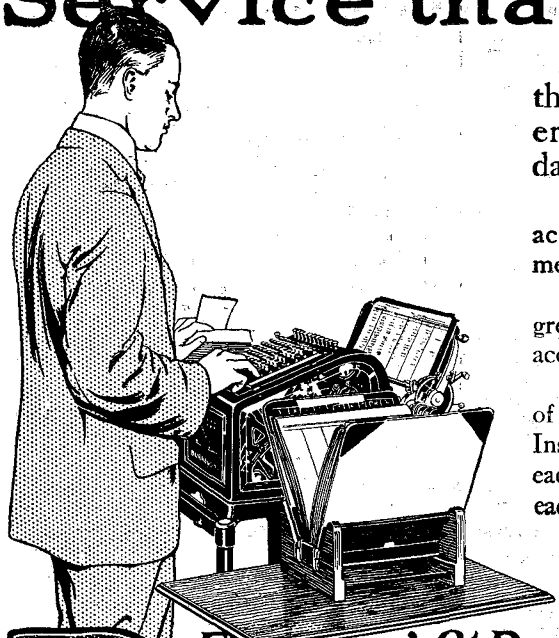

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The bookkeeper is relieved of his greatest dread—posting to the wrong account.

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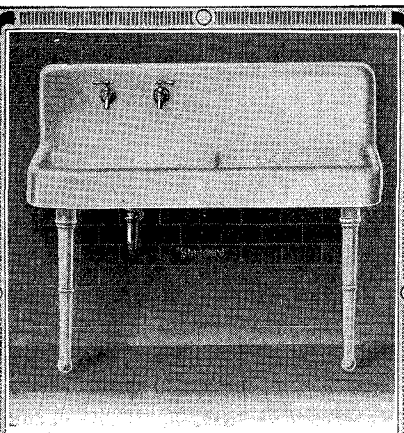

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The sanitary equipment of your kitchen is a matter of great importance. The room in which your food is prepared should be immaculately clean and sanitary.

If your present kitchen sink is not up to the minute from a sanitary standpoint ask your Plumber to quote you his price to install a modern "Standard" Sink. You will not be obligated by doing this and we believe you will find his estimate below your expectations.

"Standard" Sinks are made in a variety of patterns to suit every kitchen. A full line can be seen in all "Standard" Showrooms. Illustrated booklet on request.

See your Plumber about your sink NOW.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.
Makers of "Standard" Plumbing Fixtures
Dept. 35 Pittsburgh

"Standard" Showrooms
New York..........35-37 W. 31st St.
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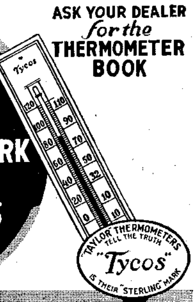
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THE STERLING MARK OF QUALITY IN THERMOMETERS

Taylor Instrument Companies
ROCHESTER N.Y.
There's a *Tycos* or *Taylor* Thermometer for Every Purpose

wouldn't we?—rather hear some of the old —oh, well, what's the use? we live in another age; yet I, for one, would rather hear Fanny Johnston sing "You Can't Holler Down Our Rain-Barrel," and feel queer little thrills around where my heart used to be than to listen to the singing of "Alexander's Ragtime Band," rendered by Irving Berlin, kindly assisted by a long-distance telephone to San Francisco.

Of earlier date than those already quoted is the song "The Picture That Is Turned Toward the Wall," the author of which is Charles Graham, and the publishers are M. Witmark & Sons. Attention is called to the fact that "toward" must be pronounced "tuh-*ward*" in order to preserve the meter, and that the music is written to accommodate this pronunciation. The words are:

Far away beyond the glamour of the city and its strife,
There's a quiet little homestead by the sea,
Where a tender, loving lassie used to live a happy life,
Contented in her home as she could be.
Not a shadow ever seemed to cloud the sunshine of her youth,
And they tho't no sorrow could her life befall;
But she left them all one evening, and their sad hearts knew the truth,
When her father turned her picture to the wall.

REFRAIN (*with much expression*)

There's a name that's never spoken, and a mother's heart half broken,
There is just another missing from the old home, that is all;
There is still a mem'ry living, there's a father unforgiving,
And a picture that is turned toward the wall.

They have laid away each token of the one who ne'er returns,
Ev'ry trinket, ev'ry ribbon that she wore,
Tho it seems so long ago now, yet the lamp of hope still burns
And her mother prays to see her child once more.
Tho no tidings ever reached them what her life or lot may be,
Tho they sometimes think she's gone beyond recall;
There's a tender recollection of a face they never see
In the picture that is turned toward the wall.

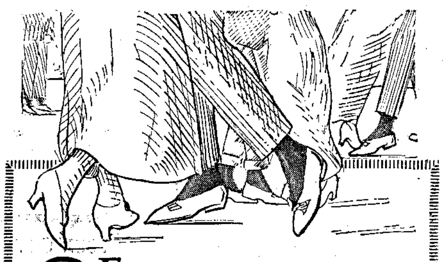
But the annals of martyrdom as preserved in this type of popular song were incomplete were not "Rags Are Royal Raiment When They're Worn for Virtue's Sake" included. Words and music are by Charles Miller. The copyright is 1899, by Feist and Frankenthaler. Following a few well-chosen chords, the prima donna steps down to the footlights and in a confidential manner begins:

The scene is in an humble home where poverty holds sway,
A woman watches at the window since the break of day;
Her baby cries for papa, but no answer greets the name,
He's searching this great city some employment to obtain.
A former lover chances by and sees their sorry plight.
He offers her his wealth untold to fly with him that night;
She looks at him with proud disdain, he shrinks beneath her scorn,
As pointing to the door she says, you coward, you begone!

CHORUS

I love my husband dearly, my baby so sincerely,
Were I to leave them now their hearts would break;
So leave me now forever, your gold will tempt me never,
'For rags are royal raiment when they're worn for true love's sake.

Once more he pleads, 'tis all in vain, the woman will not go,
He pictures all the splendor of the life she used to know;
Come with me, Mary, and I'll give you jewels rich and rare,
And you shall live in luxury, without a single care.

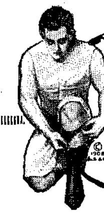


OF course you want your ankles to appear faultlessly neat when you dance. That's why you'll get such complete satisfaction from the PARIS GARTERS you wear.

25 and 50 cents

Find the name on the back of the shield so that you can be sure you are getting the garters most men wear.

A. Stein & Co.
Makers Children's Hickory Garters
Chicago New York



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Just say that you are deaf and will try the **Acousticon,** and the trial will not cost you one cent, as we even pay delivery charges.

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We most sincerely state that we do not want one cent of your money if you cannot hear; that's the reason we want you to try the Acousticon first and convince yourself—you alone to decide. **Just write today for your absolutely free trial and interesting particulars.**

GENERAL ACOUSTIC CO., 1302 Candler Bldg., New York
Toronto, Ont., Royal Bank Bldg.

Christmas is just around the corner

Dear old dad! You sometimes wonder what makes him so quiet or why he is so touchy. Every now and then he is so jolly you wish he would be like that oftener.

Do you ever stop to think of the burden dad carries, business affairs, family responsibilities—bills, bills, bills? Yet when things do let up on him a little he gets natural and boyish again.

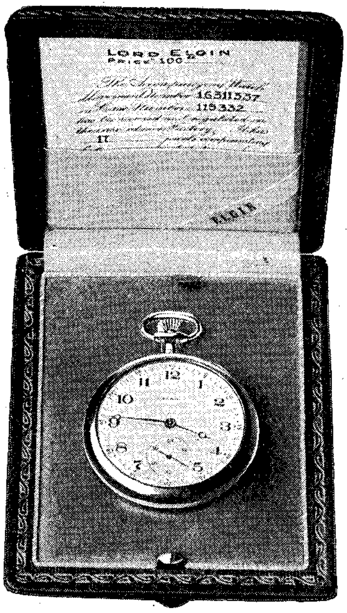
Christmas is just around the corner. This year make it up to dad for some of the good times he's given you.

What kind of a watch has your dad? Unless he is well timed there is nothing under the sun that will please him more than a handsome, dependable, accurate watch.

Buy him an Elgin—a Lord Elgin, the aristocrat of the watch world. You can't buy anything finer in beauty or durability. It will cost you $100 to $115. A lot of money? That is why we are talking Christmas gifts now. Take time by the forelock; club your contributions together and give dad something worthy of him and worthy of you.

There is no watch accuracy greater or more famous than Elgin accuracy, whether it is the elegant Lord Elgin or the more modest Wheeler movement.

ELGIN WATCHES
KEEP TIME
ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY, Elgin, Illinois.



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LORD ELGIN (Extra thin model) *$100 to $115*	B. W. RAYMOND (R. R. Watch) *$35 to $75*
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(Or just tear this out and mail it)

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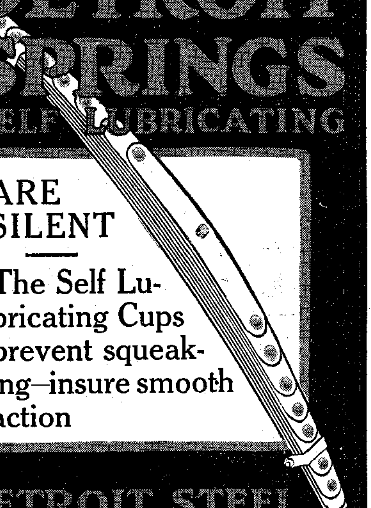

Just then she hears her husband's step, her he
  is beating fast,
He rushes in the room and shouts, dear Mary
  I've work at last!
She nestles in the fond embrace that drives away
  her fears,
The tempter leaves her with these words still
  ringing in his ears:

CHORUS

I love my husband dearly, my baby so sincerely,
  etc.

Last, but perhaps best-known of all, let us quote from the *Tribune's* columns Edward B. Marks's "My Mother Was a Lady." This bears the date of '96 and is published by Joseph W. Stern. If its action is a little rapid, remember the "one touch of nature" which it exploits. It is a touch that wrought more than miracles in the lyrics of a generation ago:

Two drummers sat at dinner in a grand hotel one
  day,
While dining they were chatting in a jolly sort of
  way;
And when a pretty waitress brought to them a
  tray of food,
They spoke to her familiarly, in manner rather
  rude.
At first she did not notice them or make the least
  reply,
But one remark was passed that brought the tear-
  drops to her eye;
And facing her tormentor, with cheeks now burn-
  ing red,
She looked a perfect picture as appealingly she
  said:

CHORUS

My mother was a lady like yours, you will allow,
And you may have a sister who needs protection
  now;
I've come to this great city to find a brother dear,
And you wouldn't dare insult me, sir, if Jack were
  only here.

'Tis true one touch of nature it makes the whole
  world kin,
And ev'ry word she uttered seemed to touch their
  hearts within;
They sat there stunned and silent, until one cried
  in shame,
Forgive me, miss, I meant no harm, pray tell me
  what's your name?
She told him, and he cried again, I know your
  brother, too.
Why, we've been friends for many years and he
  often speaks of you;
He'll be so glad to see you, and if you'll only wed,
I'll take you to him as my wife, for I love you
  since you said:

CHORUS

My mother was a lady like yours, you will allow,
  etc.

"LET'S QUIT!"

When the nebulous comet enveloped the earth with a peculiarly poisonous but non-fatal gas in H. G. Wells's sociological-romantic novel, "In the Days of the Comet," two hostile forces were drawn up opposite each other, "somewhere" in Europe, to begin fighting on the morrow. The blue vapors settled down, however, through the earth's atmosphere, and harmlessly put both bodies of men, together with all the rest of mankind (save the crew of a submerged submarine), fast asleep. When they woke up the next day a strange thing had happened—common sense had come to them. For the first time rancor, prejudice, bigotry, racial blindness, and many other senseless traits fell away, leaving them clear-sighted and free. The result was that the troops of one camp crossed to the opponents'; both armies fraternized; the war was not only over—it was impossible. A few sentences from the Manchester *Guardian* recall this scene. They purport to narrate truthfully an incident witnessed only the day before the last great attack in France by an officer who now lies wounded in London. We read:

> A board was hoisted in the German trenches bearing the inscription—
>
> "The English are Fools."
>
> No one wasted a bullet on such poor abuse. The board went down and reappeared with the addition—
>
> "The French are Fools."
>
> It was ignored by the British. Then the board came up again with a third line—
>
> "We are Fools."
>
> A lively interest was now awakened in the board. On its last appearance it bore the inscription—
>
> "Why not all go home?"

"PITCHIN' RINGERS"

AGAINST twenty-five of the "pitchinest boys in these parts," declares a Kansas City reporter, Frank Jackson, of Blue Mound, won his way with ease to championship in the Open Horseshoes Tournament in that city. This Kansas marvel "walked away with the honors of the peg world" by winning twenty-four games out of twenty-five, and came within the length of a horseshoe-nail of having a record "as clean as Willie's Sunday-school face." It may be that baseball, automobiles, and moving pictures have triumphed over "horseshoes" in some parts of our country, and that in those forsaken places the two pegs driven into the ground down by the barn door have hidden themselves disconsolately deeper in the dust, and the four rusty horseshoes and an "extra"—frequently all of different sizes—have rusted themselves quietly away; but not so in Kansas. Nor in that State do they trifle with any fancy rings of cast iron, such as effete quoiters in other quarters employ. The horseshoe is built for the game, and the game was made for the horseshoe. Let there be no talk of any jimcrack, patented missile! And as for "Champ" Jackson—let us follow his prodigious feats as reported in *The Star:*

> To appreciate Jackson's form, you have to know that he shot ninety-seven ringers in his championship play. That's averaging four ringers to the game, and the highest average possible is six ringers—a mark never made unless back in the olden Grecian days when Socrates and Euripides were tossing quoits at the noon hour.
>
> Getting down to the vernacular of the horseshoe ring, Jackson throws an open shoe, one that floats up to the peg with its open end ready to hook on. And he shoots them "medium high." He's an "easy" pitcher and he throws "close points." All of which can be translated out of livery-stable slang into plain English to say that he is nonchalant about his pastiming and shoots every shoe right up close to the peg if he fails to surround it. That's what won for him—close shooting. He scored 584 points—only 485 of which were made by ringers. Jackson tosses few "goose-heads"—a goose-head being a shoe that is more than an inch or two away from the peg.
>
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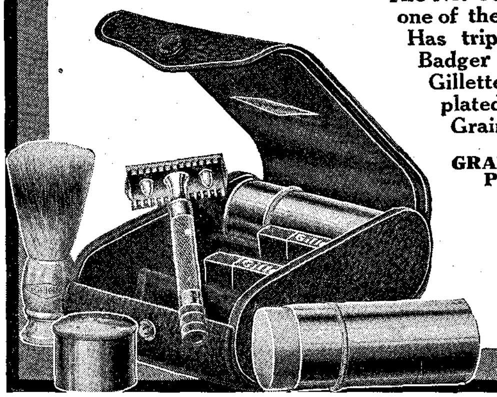

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this sport, the shoes were weighed in on the official scales. Pierce, of Rosedale, and Jackson were the favorites, the former being until this day the champion horseshoe pitcher of the world. After the weighing came the word:

"Pitch 'em!"

Pierce advanced with confident tho stern mien. With toe touching the peg, knee slightly bent, he slowly advanced his right hand, grasping the shoe until it was on a level with his right eye. Through the aperture he sighted the distant peg, while the crowd held its breath. Then swiftly his hand descended, rose as swiftly again, and delivered the shoe in a graceful arc. It struck the peg with a resounding ring. But every ring is not a ringer. Perhaps he had not made allowance for wind deflection and sound-waves; perhaps his trajectory was off. At any rate, the shoe struck and bounded off.

In that instant Pierce money went down six points. It began to be whispered he was not in form. The word went round that his wrist was out, and a rumor even flew that his elbow had not been behaving well. Small things, perhaps, but it is on such small things that championships are won and lost at horseshoes. Pierce was slipping.

Jackson was steady from the start. He put them out with an assured hand, an unerring eye, and a faultless style. The Blue Mound school of delivery differs from the Rosedale school in many particulars. It is brilliant, but not spectacular, precise, but not orthodox. The Rosedale school, while it has a certain nervous sparkle, is inclined to flightiness. Delicacy of touch is not wanting, but the dominant note is apt to be uncertain in the quarterings.

And now that "the tumult and the shouting dies," we have the reflections upon this event of one of Kansas's rising young journalists, erstwhile of Congress—Victor Murdock. In the Wichita *Eagle* he says:

A Kansas boy, Frank Jackson, walked away with the championship of the world in horseshoe-pitching at Kansas City Saturday. He dropt the shoes around the stake with the unerring certainty of a hungry boy connecting with a piece of pumpkin pie. The game of horseshoes hasn't much social standing. It doesn't take as much capital to start as mumblety-peg. There is less luck in it than golf and more science than in billiards. It is a man's game with an ancient lineage and a tenacious democratic nature. Moreover, Jackson's success at Kansas City indicates that in time Kansas will gather to herself the sporting trophies of the world. The best billiard-shot who ever hung over the side of a table was from Leavenworth; his name was Schaefer. The best pitcher in the baseball world, altho he is tied up to a bum team where his talents are held back, came from Humboldt—Walter Johnson. The biggest puncher in the world, to whom the whole Aryan race rests under lasting obligations, Jess Willard, came from this State. All we need is time in order to gather in the other cups, belts, and engraved souvenirs in the sporting world. We will attend to the aristocratic crowd that monkeys with golf and tennis just as soon as we can get around to it.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Optimistic.—SNIPER—"I've knocked the spike orf of 'is bloomin' 'elmet—'e's took the top orf o' my bloomin' ear—and it's my shot next!"—*London Opinion.*

Rarified.—"So your son's in college, eh? Burning the midnight oil, I s'pose?"

"Well—er—yes; but I've an idea—er—that it's gasoline."—*St. Patrick's Monthly Calendar.*

Got Him.—HE (as the team goes by)—"Look! There goes Ruggles, the half-back. He'll soon be our best man."

SHE—"Oh, Jack! This is so sudden!"—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Bluffed.—SHE—"Truthfully, how do you like my hat?"

HE—"Truthfully?"

SHE—"Well, er—how do you like my hat?"—*University of Michigan Gargoyle.*

His Profession.—SHE—"Couldn't you tell me what kind of work my brother is suited for?"

HE—"He'd make a good stage-hand at a moving-picture theater!"—*Philadelphia Evening Ledger.*

Dangerous.—"I see a great magnate has tried digging coal in one of his own mines."

"Now he may realize what hard work it is and raise wages."

"Yes, and he may feel justified in raising the price."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Misfit.—Ad in a New York paper: "Wanted—Bookkeeper and salesman. Must have one leg shorter than the other."

We were about to telephone this opportunity to a friend, when we suddenly remembered that what he had was one leg longer than the other.—*Boston Transcript.*

Fortune's Favorite.—FIRST COSTER—"Well, poor old Bill's gone."

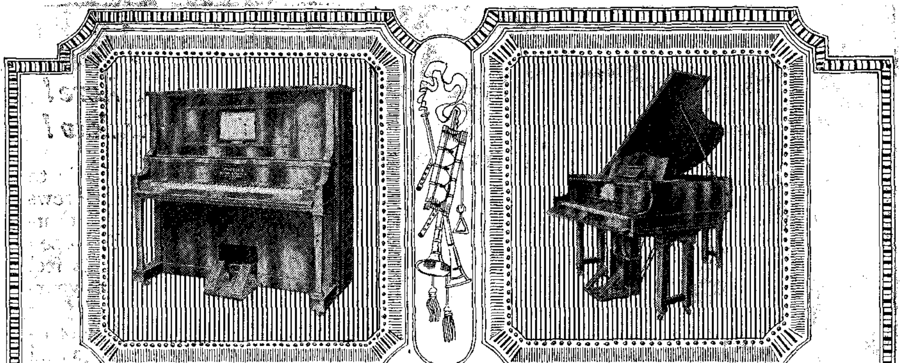
SECOND COSTER (scornfully)—"Poor, indeed! Luckiest bloke in the market. Couldn't touch nuffink wifout it turned to money. Insured 'is 'ouse—burned in a month. Insured 'isself again' haccidents—broke 'is harm first week. Joined the Burial Serciety last Toosday, and now 'e's 'opped it. I call it luck."—*Tit-Bits.*

All Comforts.—A stranded but still haughty "leading lady" was obliged to put up at a dilapidated country hotel. She glanced frowningly about the office, reluctantly signed the register, and took the brass key from the proprietress.

"Is there water in my room?" she demanded.

"Why, there was," replied the proprietress, "but I had the roof fixt."—*The Craftsman.*

And They Wiped the Tears Away.—'With a clear, sweet voice, every word intonating as distinctly as the tone of a midnight chime, and reechoing as softly as the fall of a pearl in a golden cup, just so sweetly and sympathetically did Miss Wolfe recite the sad sweet poem, while Miss Viola Palmer at the piano told the same plaintive story in soft, low tones of Enoch's sorrow and Philip's patient waiting."—*From the Tabor (Ohio) Leader.*



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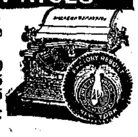

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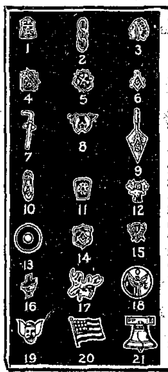

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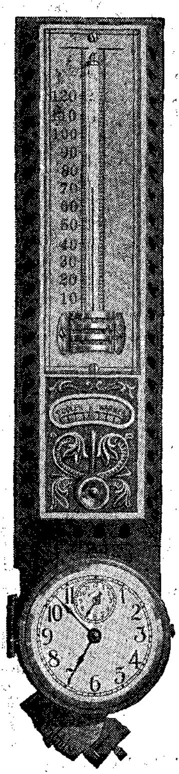

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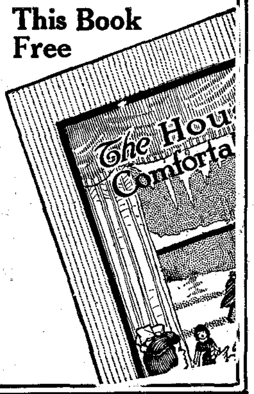

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Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

PARIS, May 21.—The *Intransigeant* says that "Axel von Schwering," who has been writing sidelights on the Kaiser recently, is really the Prince von Fuerstenberg, a childhood friend of Emperor William, who accompanied him on a trip to Norway.

Financial affairs, the journal says, caused the estrangement of the Kaiser and the Prince, and the latter is now avenging his loss of favor by writing the series of articles.

There are fascinating revelations concerning the social life of the Court, of the club and night life of Berlin, and of the friendships and enmities out of which have sprung many of the great events in the recent history of Germany. To the reader who desires information combined with entertainment this work will be a revelation of virility of style and interest of text. The work is charmingly illustrated with photogravures.

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Excused.—"Didn't I hear you swear while in the dentist's chair?"

"Yes, you did. The dentist put a dam in my mouth."—*University of Michigan Gargoyle.*

Try This.—BROKE—"Are you superstitious?"

BLOKE—"No, not a bit."

BROKE—"Well, then lend me $13."—*Penn State Froth.*

Cheap.—LADY (to prospective charwoman)—"What do you charge per day?"

CHARWOMAN—"Well, mum, two-and-six if I eats meself, and two shillings if you eats me."—*Punch.*

Identified.—ELINORE—"Of course you've read 'Jean Christophe'? Now, when he—"

NATHAN—"Er—ah—yes, I think so. It's sort of a thin book, isn't it, with a red cover?"—*Judge.*

A Puttering Putter.—WAR FAN—"Whad'de yuh think of von Hindenburg's drive?"

GOLF FAN—"His drive is all right, but they say he's weak on the green."—*University of Michigan Gargoyle.*

Deadlier Than Usual.—"I understand that all the warring nations find that women are perfectly able to make shrapnel."

"I'll wager they make it in their own way, however. One cupful of gunpowder, one cupful of nitroglycerin, a pinch of fulminate, and so on."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Too Cruel.—"I can't find any old clothes to put on the scarecrow," said Farmer Corntossel.

"You might use some of the fancy duds our boy Josh brought home from college," suggested his wife.

"I'm only tryin' to scare the crows; not to make 'em laugh themselves to death."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Tactful Welcome.—As a truly polite nation the French undoubtedly lead the world, thinks a contributor to a British weekly. The other day a Paris dentist's servant opened the door to a wobegone patient.

"And whom, monsieur," he queried in a tender tone, "shall I have the misery of announcing?"—*Youth's Companion.*

The Other Cheek.—"Our esteemed contemporary says that in reciting 'Sheridan's Ride' at the Methodist church festival last week we looked and acted like a jackass. We could retort in a way that would embitter the man's whole future, but we have learned to pass such things by. Suffice it to say that he is an infernal liar and a crawling scoundrel."—*From the Leesville (Colo.) Light.*

Forgotten Since.—The man had been haled before the magistrate on some trivial charge.

"Let me see," said the judge. "I know you. Are not you the man who was married in a cage of man-eating lions?"

"Yes, your honor," replied the culprit. "Exciting, wasn't it?"

"Well," said the man judicially, "it was then."—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

In the Swim.—The goldfish thinks nothing of a trip around the globe.—*Boston Transcript.*

Hard Cases.—Lots of people go to a clairvoyant to get their minds read when they should consult an osteopath.—*New York Evening Sun.*

A Long Shot.—MA—"You've been drinking. I smell it in your breath."

PA—"Not a drop. I've been eating frog's legs. What you smell is the hops."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Subnormal.—"I don't see why they call it the normal school."

"Why not?"

"Did you ever see the products?"—*University of Michigan Gargoyle.*

Reasonable Aspiration.—"I suppose you have high ambitions for your boy?"

"Well, I wouldn't say that exactly, but I do hope that he won't turn out to be the male assistant to a female dancing-teacher."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Acrid.—THE TOMBSTONE MAN (after several abortive suggestions)—"How would simply, 'Gone Home' do?"

MRS. NEWWEEDS—"I guess that would be all right. It was always the last place he ever thought of going."—*Puck.*

Unfit.—"What brought you to housebreaking, my man?"

"Lost my job as a baseball pitcher, judge."

"Well, you were foolish to go into burglary, if you are poor at locating the plate."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Precedent.—The English are justifiably shocked, as are we, by the killing of an Englishwoman by the Germans. Chivalrous people, good sports, don't do such things.

We always wondered if there were any basis of fact for a line in an old song you may remember:

"They're hanging men and women, too,
For the wearing of the green."
—*New York Evening Sun.*

Editorial Elysium.—"Fellow dropt into the office the other day and ordered the paper, and we were pleased. Said it was a good paper, and we were glad. Said it was more than worth the money to any man of intelligence, and we were tickled. Said it was the mainstay of the town, and we were supertickled. Said it was the greatest booster and the most reliable town-builder and developer in this whole community, and we yelled with joy. Paid for his paper, and—we slid gently to the floor in blissful unconsciousness. Nature had reached its limit."—*Altoona Tribune.*

A Fearful Occurrence.—A gentleman farmer tells of a city lad who once worked for him.

The lad was called one winter morning before dawn and told to harness the mule to the dearborn.

The lad was too lazy to light a lantern, and in the dark he didn't notice that one of the cows was in the stable with the mule. The farmer, impatient at the long delay, shouted from the house:

"Billy! Billy! What are you doing?"

"I can't get the collar over the mule's head," yelled back the boy. "His ears are frozen."—*Collier's Weekly.*

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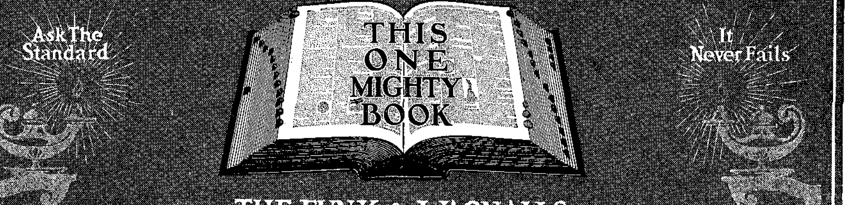

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

A SHIP-FAMINE AFTER THE WAR PREDICTED

For many weeks American exporters interested in the transatlantic trade have emphasized the existence of a condition of acute congestion in shipping facilities, combined with unprecedentedly high ocean-transportation rates. Meanwhile, owners of ships, says *The Journal of Commerce*, in writing on this subject, are "reaping veritable bonanzas," and their ideas of compensation are advancing every day. So great has the strain become that it "promises to dwarf completely the period of strain, disorganization, and final demoralization in shipping circles that followed the outbreak of the war." Grain-rates, for example, by regular lines to Liverpool and London, which before the war were from four to five cents per bushel, are now forty cents per bushel, while provisions quoted before the war at five dollars a ton are now twenty-one dollars a ton. Cotton could be shipped before the war for twenty cents per hundred; the charge now is $1.25 per hundred.

The causes of this congestion include not only the total cessation of shipments by German vessels, but the enormous requisition of mercantile ships made by the Allies, not to mention the losses due to submarine attacks. By the middle of October the aggregate tonnage destroyed in war-operations had reached 1,500,000 gross tons, of which approximately 670,000 tons gross were German vessels seized by the British. Authorities concede that when the war ends Great Britain will retain her supremacy in the number and tonnage of vessels afloat, but foresee that "a thorough rearrangement of the rank of other nations, especially neutrals, in the list of world-tonnage will take place." Other points in the present situation are set forth:

"American shipyards report the greatest volume of new-construction orders they have known for years, but, capacity being limited, they are taking few orders for tonnage delivery on which is required before the last quarter of 1916 or the first half of 1917. British shipyards, the chief source of the world's tonnage for many years, owing to demands made by the Admiralty and the War Office in the first nine months of this year, suffered a decline of more than 50 per cent. in their aggregate output of new merchant ships. Official figures, just made public, show that up to the end of September the British shipyards had launched merchant ships, excluding vessels of less than 100 tons, aggregating only 562,240 tons, or at the rate of about 62,500 tons per month, whereas during the three years preceding the outbreak of the war the average monthly output on the same basis was 150,000.

"Shipping-men point out that on this basis the production of new merchant tonnage at British yards does not at present equal the wastage due to natural causes and a small part of the losses due to operations of war. There is thus created already a shortage of merchant tonnage, which is, of course, greatly intensified by the continuous process of requisitioning of ships for military purposes. A semiofficial estimate recently given out states that no fewer than 1,500 vessels, including trawlers for mine-laying, etc., had been requisitioned by the British Government.

"There is a large number of enemy ships interned in the ports of the respective belligerents and in the harbors of neutral nations. While those ships held at neutral ports will not be available for use until hostilities are over, the fact is being emphasized that their values as merchant tonnage out of operation for periods of many months will be seriously depreciated, and these ships will also require some time for overhauling and other repairs.

"The expediency of releasing as many as possible of the enemy ships in British ports and those of her Allies has been under serious consideration for some time, in the hope of relieving to some extent the shortage of ships for use in the overseas trade of the Allies. No decision has been announced in this matter to date.

"Another phase of the subject which is receiving attention from shipping men is the restriction of operations on new merchant tonnage already in course of construction at British shipyards. Estimates of the work in process of construction in British yards place the aggregate at 1,500,000 tons gross, on a very small proportion of which is any work now being done. This tonnage includes a number of vessels ordered for American, Italian, Norwegian, and other accounts outside of resident British patrons.

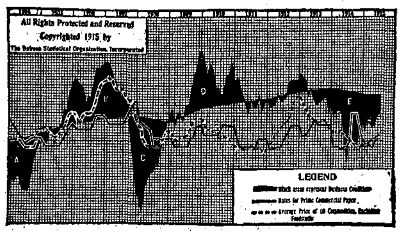
"In the first nine months of the current calendar year the tonnage of new merchant vessels, work on which was started at British yards, reached only 613,121 tons gross, or at the rate of about 68,000 tons per month, compared with 130,000 to 150,000 tons per month on an average in the period preceding the war. Shortage of mechanics for the construction of machinery, including forgers, blacksmiths, lathemen, and practically all classes of workmen needed for engine-building, is stated to be the principal handicap at the British yards. With these forces of skilled workmen being required in constantly increasing numbers for the Government services at munition-plants, shipping men can see little hope for greater output of tonnage at the principal shipbuilding centers of Europe."

LIVING-COSTS IN NEW YORK AND OTHER LARGE CITIES

That the cost of living in New York City is practically the same as in other large American cities, and that families who spend more here than similar families spend elsewhere, have these extra expenses not because they are obliged to have them, but because they want to, is the contention made in a recent report by the Central Mercantile Association after a study of family budgets and the costs of the necessaries of life in New York. What is more expensive in New York than elsewhere is "high living."

"It was to be frankly admitted," said Dr. B. M. Rastall, who made the study for the Association, "that average families of a particular type do actually spend more in living in New York City than in smaller cities." But this was largely due to the fact that they "live better here and are continuously under the temptation to make expenditures so as to reach the generally higher standards of living that surround them." But for the family that "will live in New York exactly as it has lived elsewhere, the costs are not appreciably higher."

Food, rent, clothing, and other ex-



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penses were considered. Only three Eastern cities have lower food-prices than New York. These are Buffalo, Richmond, and Baltimore. Clothing in New York "can be bought as cheaply, if not more cheaply, than in other cities, while miscellaneous costs are virtually the same." Rent, however, is higher in New York City than elsewhere.

Dr. Rastall, whose report was summarized in the New York *Evening Post*, pointed out that in calculating the expenditures of the average New York City household for the purpose of comparing them with similar expenses in other cities, it was first necessary to remember "what portion of the family income is usually spent on various items." The average family of moderate means spends 45 per cent. of its income on food, 20 per cent. on rent, 14 per cent. on clothing, and 21 per cent. on miscellaneous items, such as amusements, newspapers, doctors, and so on.

"The impression is very general and accepted without question," Dr. Rastall said, "that New York City stands high in living costs, and that this high cost is the principal handicap to its industrial advance." But a study covering the average budgets of workmen's families and the average retail-store prices on necessary products throughout the country, shows that in all items except rent New York City "compares most favorably, and since this higher rent increases but one item in the family budget, an item which represents only one-fifth of the family's expenses, it is obvious that this increase is almost inconsiderably small when it is further taken into account that there is only one New York City, which, by reason of its vast labor market and industrial opportunities, offers higher wages, more permanent employment, and greater chances for advancement."

Dr. Rastall added that available statistics with regard to food-prices do not substantiate the notion that such prices are high in New York. Only three cities in the Eastern group show lower prices than the Greater City, and they—Baltimore, Buffalo, and Richmond—all possess certain peculiar advantages in market systems and water-transportation to unusually well-developed agricultural districts in their immediate neighborhoods.

In clothing, New York is commonly understood to have the advantage over other cities. Rent is the only other item, besides food, clothing, and sundries, to be considered. Real-estate men admit that New York City rentals are higher than those in most other cities, but this difference, Dr. Rastall asserts, is greatly exaggerated in the public mind.

PROGRESS IN THE ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS

One of the highest authorities on electric industries in this country is quoted by "Holland" in *The Wall Street Journal* as saying recently that "the day is not distant when there will be complete electrification of transportation systems between New York and San Francisco, as well as other points on the Pacific Coast." This work, however, awaits the return of normal times. Capital at present is too busy with war-orders and with the everyday needs of the country to undertake such large railroad enterprises. Not until these needs have been met will capital be tempted to provide for electrification. At the same time, a considerable volume of work of this kind has been going on in recent years, of which the public has had only the vaguest idea. Only a few weeks ago the substantial completion of over two hundred miles on the Pacific Coast extension of the St. Paul system was announced, this work being on that part of the St. Paul line operated over the Rocky Mountains between Montana and Idaho. Within two years these 230 miles were electrified, and it is believed that within the next twelve months two hundred miles more will be ready for operation. Predictions are made that the Great Northern Railway Company will follow the St. Paul system in similar work at no distant date. The magnitude of the work on the St. Paul system, which is thus far confined to the State of Montana, is seen in a statement that the area served by it is larger than that of all of the New England States, and yet in the New England States the completion of seventy-four miles of electric road by the New Haven system, which completed its electric line from New York City to New Haven, was received a few years ago all over the country with marked evidences of interest. The *Wall Street Journal* writer says further:

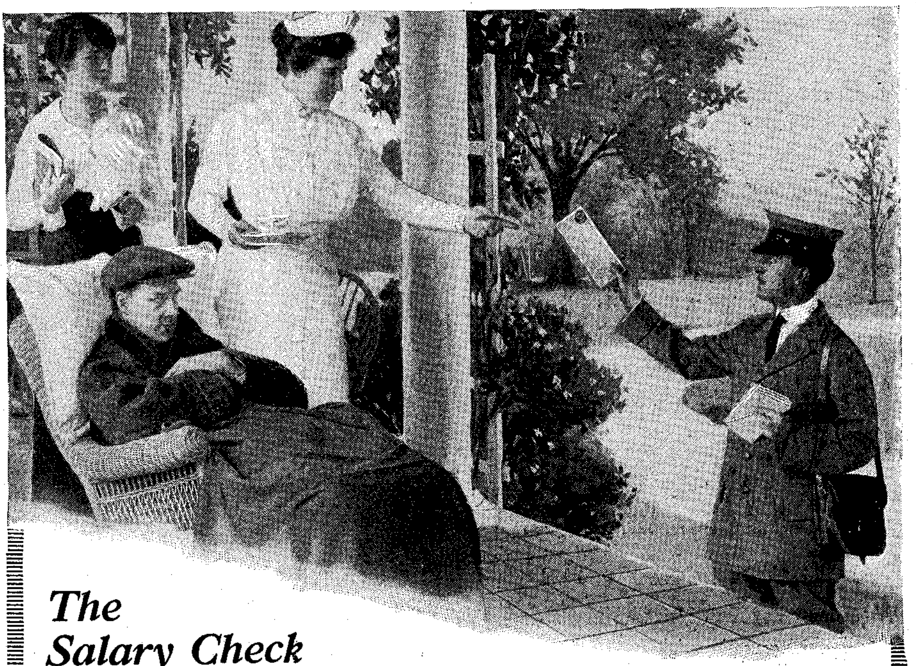
"In the Southeast, in Texas, and in the Far West the utilization of water-power which is converted economically into electric energy has proceeded upon a vast scale. Few persons realize the extent of development of this kind in North Carolina. The various plants which are comprised in the Carolina Company now serve nearly 150,000 people. In 1914 the system earned $1,300,000 gross approximately and $611,000 net. A map upon which are delineated the various lines of this company shows that the system goes through almost all of central North Carolina and then on into northern Georgia, northern Alabama, Birmingham, Chattanooga, and Nashville, and is reported to be the longest stretch of the kind now operating anywhere in the world.

"The Texas plant operates in a territory 225 miles square, considerably larger than any one of a number of States in the Union. Three years ago it did not contain a single transportation-line. Now there are about 350 miles of high-tension lines.

"Had it not been for the business depression of the past two or three years, and for the timidity of capital, these systems would by this time have been greatly expanded. In response to inquiry a careful computation was recently made to show how and where these propositions have been financed, who furnished the money, and what form the securities took. The computation resulted in the astonishing statement that about 70 per cent. of the capital needed to construct and operate these plants came from New England. The rest of the country furnished only about 30 per cent. In due time other parts of the country will doubtless furnish capital necessary for the contemplated expansion of these several systems. And it appears to be the belief of those who are interested, and it is even reported to be the belief of John D. Ryan, now one of the world's greatest authorities in the copper industry, that the first demonstration that confidence has returned and capital is ready to invest in large enterprises will be made through the expansion of the electric systems, especially in the West and in the South."

INCREASED TAXES ON RAILROADS

Between 1905 and 1914 the taxes paid by railroads in this country increased 139.9 per cent. Such at least is the



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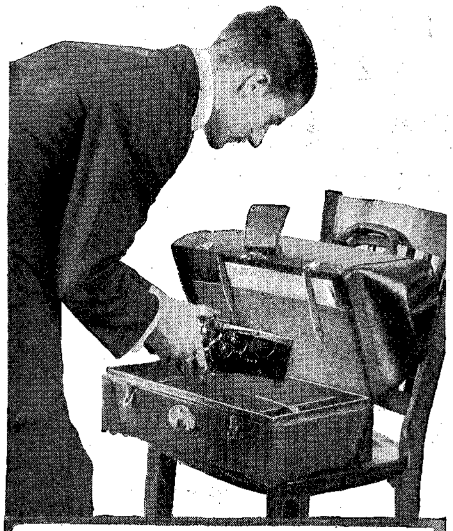

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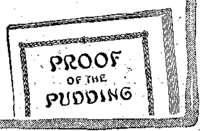

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statement that came recently from the Bureau of Railway Economics. In 1905 the roads paid $63,474,679 in taxes; in 1914 they paid $154,371,100, or an increase of $86,986,421. With only one exception (1908), these taxes have steadily increased every year since 1905. A writer in the New York *Times* who has had access to the official figures says on this subject:

"Taking 1905 as a basis year, it is shown that taxes in 1906 were $74,785,615, an increase of $11,310,936, or 17.82 per cent.; in 1907 the taxes were $79,640,013, an increase over 1905 of $16,165,334, or 25.47 per cent.; in 1908 the taxes were $78,673,794, an increase of $15,199,115, or 23.95 per cent. over 1905; in 1909 the taxes were $85,139,554, an increase over 1905 of $21,664,875, or 34.13 per cent.; 1910 shows $98,034,593, an increase of 54.45 per cent.; 1911, $108,309,512, an increase of 70.63 per cent.; 1912, $120,619,874, an increase of 90.03 per cent.; 1913, $129,836,100, an increase of 104.55 per cent.; and 1914 taxes were $150,371,100, an increase over 1905 of $86,896,421, or 136.90 per cent.

"These figures show a startling increase in taxes imposed on all the railroads, but the increase in taxes on the anthracite roads is even more startling. The figures for the anthracite roads follow:

Year	*Anthracite Roads*	*Increase Over 1905*	*Per Cent. of Increase*
1905	$5,590,214	....	......
1906	9,281,652	$3,691,438	66.03
1907	10,083,235	4,493,021	80.37
1908	10,364,655	4,774,441	85.41
1909	10,760,742	5,170,528	92.49
1910	12,251,674	6,661,460	119.16
1911	13,501,882	7,911,668	141.53
1912	16,152,917	10,562,703	188.95
1913	16,956,030	11,365,816	203.32
1914	17,226,165	11,635,951	208.15

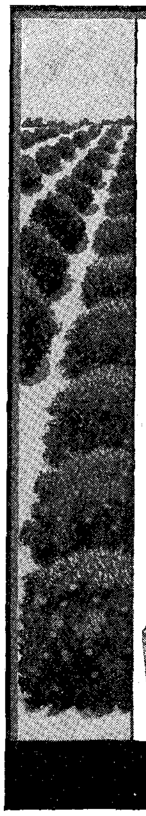
"This table shows that the anthracite roads paid $5,590,214 in taxes in 1905, and in 1914 they paid $17,226,165, an increase of 208.15 per cent.

"The figures showing the increase in taxes are compared with the increases in gross revenues, operating expenses, and net revenues. The gross revenue of all the railroads in 1905 is given as $2,082,482,406. The gross revenue in 1914 was $3,047,019,908. The 1914 figures show an increase of 46.3 per cent. over the figures of 1905.

"The total operating expenses of all the roads in 1905 were $1,390,602,152, and in 1914 the total operating expenses were $2,200,313,159, or an increase of 58.2 per cent. The net operating revenue of all the roads in 1905 was $691,880,254, and in 1914 the net operating revenue was $846,706,749, an increase over 1905 of 22.4 per cent. The following table shows the comparison by percentages of operating revenues, operating expenses, and net operating revenues of all the roads each year from 1905 to 1914—the year 1905 being the basis year:

Year	*Op. Rev.*	*Op. Exp.*	*Net Op. Rev.*
1906	11.7	10.5	14.0
1907	24.3	25.7	21.5
1908	15.0	20.1	4.7
1909	16.2	15.1	18.4
1910	32.2	31.2	34.2
1911	34.0	37.7	26.4
1912 (all roads)	36.5	41.8	25.8
1912	35.7	40.9	25.4
1913	50.1	56.0	38.1
1914	46.3	58.2	22.4

"The figures given above for operating revenues, operating expenses, and net operating revenues represent the figures for all roads up to 1911, and after that for all roads having annual operating revenues exceeding $100,000. Both sets of figures for 1912 are given above. Thus it is shown in a comparison of the figures of 1905 and 1914 that, while total operating revenues, or gross revenues, increased 46.3 per cent., operating expenses increased 58.2 per cent., and net operating revenues



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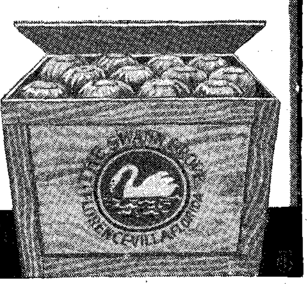

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increased 22.4 per cent. Taxes at the same time increased 136.90 per cent.

"The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues in 1905 was 66.7 per cent. and in 1914 72.2 per cent. There has been a gradual increase in operating ratio since 1910. The ratio of operating expenses to operating revenues in 1906 was 66 per cent.; in 1907, 67.5 per cent.; in 1908, 69.7 per cent. In 1909 the ratio dropt to 66.1 per cent. It was 66.2 per cent. in 1910, 68.6 per cent. in 1911, 69.3 per cent. in 1912, 69.4 per cent. in 1913, and 72.2 per cent. in 1914.

"The number of all employees of all the railroads of the United States in 1905 was 1,382,196. In 1914, 1,695,483 were employed. The compensation of all employees of all railroads in 1905 was $839,944,680, and the compensation of all roads having annual operating revenues exceeding $100,000 in 1914 was $1,373,422,472. The average daily compensation of all employees in 1905 was $2.07, and in 1914 $2.53. The average daily compensation of engine-men in 1905 was $4.12, and in 1914 $5.24.

"The average daily compensation of firemen in 1905 was $2.38, and in 1914 $3.22. The average daily compensation of conductors in 1905 was $3.50, and in 1914 $4.47. The average daily compensation of other trainmen in 1905 was $2.31, and in 1914 $3.09.

"Machinists in 1905 received $2.65 a day, and in 1914 they received $3.27. Carpenters received $2.25 in 1905, and $2.66 in 1914. Other shopmen received $1.92 in 1905, and $2.36 in 1914. Telegraph-operators and dispatchers averaged $2.19 a day in 1905, and $2.56 a day in 1914.

"Some idea of the development of railroad-operation in the ten years between 1905 and 1914 is shown by the fact that in 1905 the total number of locomotives was 48,357, and in 1914 64,760.

"The average tractive power of locomotives in 1905 was 23,666 pounds, and in 1914 30,420 pounds. The number of freight-cars increased from 1,731,409 in 1905 to 2,325,647 in 1914, and their aggregate capacity from 53,255,083 tons to 90,977,098 tons in 1914."

Apropos.—The landlady of a well-known boarding-house always made a point of asking departing guests to write something in her visitors' book. She was very proud of it—of some of the people whose names were in the volume, and the nice things they said.

"But there's one thing I can't understand," the lady confided to a friend, "and that is what an American gentleman put in the book after stopping here. People always smile when they read it."

"What was it?" queried the other.

"He only wrote the words, 'Quoth the raven!'"—*Tit-Bits.*

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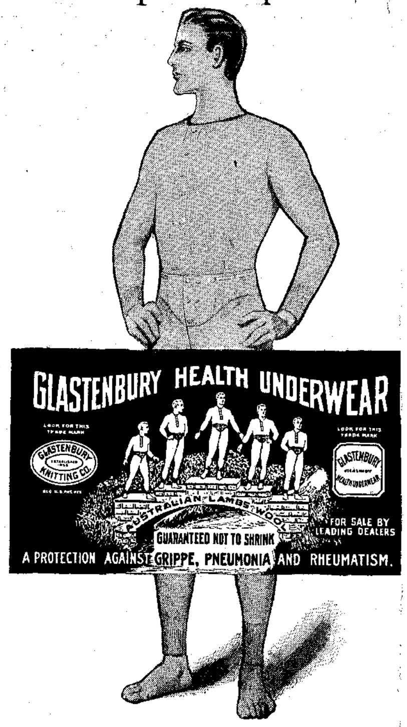
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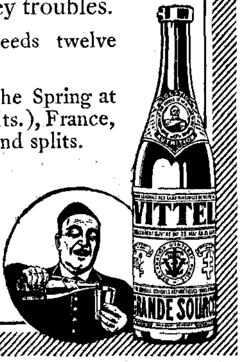

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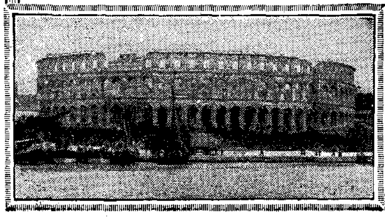

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE BALKANS

October 26.—The union of the German and Bulgarian forces in the northwest of Servia is effected a day earlier than at first reported. Remarkable success for the French arms in the southeast is claimed. From Koprili (Veles), Athens reports, where they are defeated in battle, the Bulgarian left wing is driven eastward along the Bregnalicza River upon Istib. With this advantage and somewhat reenforced, it is further claimed, the Servians in the mountains about Uskub press in and force the Bulgarians to forsake the city. The Koprili-Saloniki Railroad is again in operation, and a military train exploring to the north finds no trace of the Bulgars.

October 27.—The Bulgarian city of Varna, on the Black Sea, is heavily bombarded by the Russian fleet, which in turn is attacked by German submarines.

October 28.—The first troops of Russia's promised expeditionary force of 250,000 is reported embarked and sailing for Bulgaria's Black Sea coast, where the Russian fleet has been bombarding in preparation for their landing. It is reported that the Bulgarian Ægean port of Dedeagatch has, since it was bombarded, been deserted by the inhabitants, who are living in the hills to the north.

A great battle between the Montenegrin Army and the Austrians south of Visegrad, Bosnia, is reported.

October 29.—The French are reported in possession of Strumitsa and twenty miles of Bulgarian territory. The Bulgars retake Koprili (Veles) and again gain control of the railroad. Franco-Servian forces are marching on Istib, where the Bulgarian forces are entrenching themselves on the heights about the city and along the Bregnalicza River.

October 30.—The German attack on Servia to the north centers around Kragujevatz, the chief Servian arsenal, which is heavily bombarded. The Germans acknowledge the semifailure of the Austrian advance near Visegrad. The Bulgars are said to be in possession of Pirot, described as the key to Nish. The battle between the Montenegrins and Austrians on the Drina continues of the most desperate character.

October 31.—Berlin announces the capture of Kragujevatz, with the capture of the heights south of the town. The outer forts of Nish are reported under bombardment by Bulgarian guns. The French submarine *Turquoise* is reported sunk by Turkish artillery-fire.

November 1.—It is announced that new French forces are landing at Kavala, Macedonia, 20 miles from the Bulgarian border. The Bulgars are reported advancing steadily from Koprili in the direction of Monastir. To the north, the Germans occupy Chachak, in the Morava Valley on the Nish Railroad.

According to report, new Roumanian recruits are being mobilized by royal decree.

November 3.—While the Germans, aided by siege-guns, continue to drive their way southward in Servia, the Allied armies are being rushed north and are declared to have halted the advance on Monastir. The Servians are still holding their own against the Bulgarian attempt to take Nish, repulsing a determined attack from Pirot.

IN THE WEST

October 27.—Artillery engagements are reported along the entire front.

October 29.—As the result of five days of ceaseless combat, London announces, the French have carried 500 feet of German trenches in the Champagne district. Heavy bombardments in Lorraine and grenade- and bomb-fighting on the Aisne are reported.

October 30.—Determined offensives launched by the Germans in the Artois and Champagne districts are hurled back, according to London reports. A struggle takes place near Neuville-Saint-Vaast, where the Germans have taken trenches.

October 31.—Fierce fighting centers about Tahure, in the Champagne district, where persistent attempts are made by both sides to hold disputed trenches.

IN RUSSIA AND GALICIA

October 26.—The situation about Riga is at a standstill. About Dvinsk, throughout the many lakes to the south and southeast toward Minsk, and farther south to Pinsk and the Pripet, fierce and constant engagements continue, with many artillery exchanges. Germany reports the capture of villages east of the Styr.

October 29.—Petrograd reports the Germans to be falling back from Volhynia, Russia, leaving behind quantities of supplies and ammunition.

October 30.—A new Russian attack is reported in Galicia, where Austrian positions on the Strypa River are heavily bombarded. In Russia there is a lull on the Riga-Dvinsk front, while activities on both sides concentrate south of the Pripet River.

November 1.—Russia reports the capture of two heights in the Dvinsk region, compelling General von Hindenburg to reform his battle-line.

GENERAL

October 27.—Delayed reports, brought in by wounded, show Italy successful on the Isonzo, where the Austrians are being smothered under a rain of shells. Earlier destruction of the Austrian lookouts on the peaks aids the Italians measurably in their present advance.

October 28.—René Viviani, Premier of the French Cabinet, resigns with his associates. Aristide Briand is chosen Premier and forms a coalition Cabinet largely fashioned on the preceding one.

In response to the Government's request, private individuals have, since last June, turned in $200,000,000 in gold to the Bank of France, receiving notes in return.

King George is hurt by the fall of his horse as he is inspecting the British forces in France.

October 29.—General Joffre confers with Lord Kitchener and other British war-chiefs in London.

Prince Reginald de Croy, associated with Miss Edith Cavell, declares that there was no definite organization for assisting soldiers to escape from Belgium, who, on the contrary, were urged to remain; only when urging would not hold them did he and Miss Cavell lend their assistance.

The Dominion of Canada authorizes the increase of her overseas army to 250,000, or one in every thirty-two of the population of Canada.

October 30.—The names and tonnage, the latter totaling over 38,000, are published of twenty German steamships

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sunk in the Baltic by the British between October 11 and 23.

October 31.—Germany expresses regrets to the Swedish Government for the attack by a German trawler on the Swedish submarine *Hvalen*.

The Dutch steamer *Hamborn*, from New York, and the steamer *Hocking*, from New York for Norfolk, of American registry (formerly Danish), are brought into port at Halifax, N. S., by prize crews from a British warship. The *Hocking* is among those already proscribed by the British Government as ships transferred to American registry but in part owned by enemy capital. The seizure of the *Hamborn* is unexplained.

In the territories swept by the German invasion of Russia there are, it is authoritatively reported by Jewish relief societies, 1,500,000 Russian Jews without means of support, homeless, and starving.

November 1.—The British Government gives its consent to the erection of a monument to Miss Edith Cavell by the Westminster City Council, to be placed in a street adjoining Trafalgar Square, London.

November 2.—Premier Asquith, in the British House of Commons, makes an address summarizing the British part in the war and defending its direction so far. He declares that the war has cost 377,000 British casualties in France and Belgium, but that the Germans in the West have not made a net gain of a foot since April. He announces that in the future the war will be conducted by a Cabinet Committee of from three to five members, consulting with the full Cabinet on questions of greatest import.

Italy reports the centers of attack on the Austrian forces to be at the head of the

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GENERAL FOREIGN

November 1.—The proposal of Japan, Great Britain, and Russia that China postpone her consideration of the question of a change in Government to a monarchy is rejected by the Chinese Government.

November 3.—Defeated in his attack on Agua Prieta and lacking adequate supplies, Villa withdraws his forces and falls back on Naco.

DOMESTIC

October 29.—Further reenforcements of United States troops arrive at Douglas, Ariz., and Naco, Texas. Major-General Funston has complete charge of the situation at the border and is empowered to call for more troops as need arises.

October 30.—Within a few feet of the Mexican border 3,000 United States troops entrench, prepared to interfere should a Villista attack on Agua Prieta, Sonora, Mexico, involve shooting into American territory.

October 31.—The Treasury Department makes public the names of over 2,000 persons, who were delivered from peril in Europe at the beginning of the war through Government funds, and have since failed to make restitution.

November 1.—An American soldier is wounded and the United States custom-house at Douglas, Ariz., is riddled with bullets as the Villista-Carranzista battle across the border begins.

The American Committee on Armenian Atrocities reports that the Turkish Government intercepts aid sent to Armenians deported to distant parts of the Empire with the explanation that "they wished nothing to be done that would prolong these lives."

Herman Ridder, owner and editor of the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, dies at his home in New York City.

November 2.—Equal suffrage is defeated on Election day in New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. The proposed New York State Constitution is voted down overwhelmingly. Tammany Hall carries New York City.

Major-General Funston reports the Villistas repulsed with severe losses in the battle of Agua Prieta, but states that many bullets flying across the border endanger American lives, and requests authority to cross the border into Mexico for the purpose of removing this menace. Seven United States soldiers and two civilians are hit, one of the former fatally.

November 3.—Washington announces the expected return of Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, whose severe illness was reported at the time of the Cavell execution. It is stated definitely that Minister Whitlock, whose tenure of office in conquered Belgium was maintained only by the courtesy of the German authorities, leaves Belgium on the best of terms with these officials.

An Optimist.—HER FATHER—"Do you think you can support my daughter in t. s. t. w. s. h. b. a.?"

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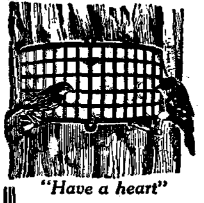

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. F. M.," Troy, N. Y.—"How should *Ypres* and *Yser* be pronounced? Is '*an* hiatus' correct, or '*a* hiatus'?"

Ypres is pronounced *i pr*, with the *i* as in *police*, and the *pr* as in *promise*, the accent being on the first syllable, and *Yser* is pronounced *i sr*, with the *i* as in *police*, followed by the sound of *sr*, the accent being on the first syllable. The tendency of some English authors is to use *an* before a word beginning with an unaccented *h*, and sometimes before an accented *h*, as "an habitation enforced" (Rudyard Kipling), but this practise is not followed in the United States. "*A* hiatus" is the correct form, not "*an* hiatus."

"D. M.," Chicago, Ill.—"What is the English equivalent of 'in vita' and 'in vitro'?"

The English equivalent for the Latin words *in vita* is "in life" or "during life," and that for *in vitro* is "in glass."

"L. M.," Wahpeton, N. D.—"(1) If the comma indicates the omission of *and* after *Smith*, why should it be used after *Jones* in this sentence: 'We saw Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Brown'? (2) How do you translate the sentence found on Maccari's picture, 'Cicero's Oration against Catiline,' *A Fortuna Li Fese Main Essere Insolenti Osse?*"

(1) The comma is necessary after Mr. Jones to show that Mr. Smith, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Brown were in one group, and not Mr. Smith by himself, and Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown together but apart from Mr. Smith. (2) So far as the LEXICOGRAPHER can discover, this sentence should read, "La Fortuna non li fece mai essere insolenti così"—"Fortune never made them as arrogant as this."

"A. H. P.," Minonk, Ill.—"Can you please inform me what it cost the French Government for their aid to us in our war for independence while France was our ally? And did they ask any compensation for their military aid? Did we ever pay them for their aid to us? I understand that Lafayette paid his own expenses for his aid, and that our Government presented him with some money and land, but what I wish to know applies to the French Government."

Regarding the compensation that France received for her assistance to us in the Revolutionary War, the LEXICOGRAPHER can find no record of any recompense having been given to her. As you are already aware, Congress voted Lafayette a gift of $200,000 and a township of land in 1824, for the services which he had rendered in the Revolution. France, at the beginning of the Revolution, was at peace with Great Britain, but was not averse to assisting the revolting colonies to break away from the mother country. Not that she loved this country more, but that she loved England less. What aid was given to this country was given secretly by the Court of France and not openly by the Government, and the LEXICOGRAPHER has not been able to discover that France was ever paid for it, or ever asked for payment.

"J. H. B.," Salem, Mass.—"Does the solution of the problem whether a clause is restrictive or non-restrictive depend upon which relative pronoun is employed? Or, does the use of 'which,' 'who,' or 'that' depend merely upon the gender of the antecedent?"

A clause is restrictive or non-restrictive according to whether it restricts or does not restrict the main part of the sentence. The NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY defines *relative clause* as "A clause of a complex sentence introduced by a relative pronoun, having a subject and predicate of its own, and referring to, describing, or limiting an antecedent, as "he *in whom we trust*." A relative pronoun is used to introduce a restrictive clause, but it is immaterial which of the relative pronouns are used. The use of "which," "who," or "that" depends entirely on the antecedent.

"D. F. W.," Baltimore, Md.—"Are both of the following ways of abbreviations correct—*Jany, Feby, Octr, Decr,*—*Jan., Feb., Oct., Dec.*, used in stating the time of death on a tombstone?"

The first are contractions; the second, abbreviations. Both are correct, the latter being more commonly used.